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PURCHASING CENTRES
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Everybody Welcome!

FRIDAY, March 23, 1951

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TO TIBERIAS
ISRAEL'S INTERURBAN TAXI SERVICE
"AVIV"
Tel Aviv • Haifa
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Column One
by David Courtney

IT is a pity Mr. Attlee has had to go to hospital. General MacArthur is kicking his iron-capped toes against the 38th Parallel and at such a moment there is need for a clear head and a plain word in London. Herbert Morrison will act for the Prime Minister; but he has more than enough to occupy him just now, especially as the House itself has lately developed a Party tenseness that foretells a dangerous session and a likelihood of general elections before long. It won't do for Mr. Attlee to be away too long.

■

THOSE few days may be critical. The British Government is known to be against the crossing but unless it makes its opposition unambiguous, the soldiers may get their way and the last chance of a Korean settlement be pushed out of the limited sphere of the peninsula into the vast and perilous spaces of China. If the U.S. Administration's mind is not yet made up, the General Staff is in a fair way to making it up for them. At Key West the other day, Mr. Truman said the matter of crossing the 38th Parallel was a tactical one for the Commander in the field and not for the Commander-in-Chief 7,000 miles away. The day before, General MacArthur said: "The number of troops it would take to hold the Parallel would be enough to drive the Chinese back across the Yalu River into Manchuria.... Conditions do not favour engaging in positional warfare on any line across the Peninsula." Mr. Acheson, to judge from his press conference on Wednesday, seems to be thinking along the same lines.

■

THE British Cabinet holds the view that there is a chance of a settlement with the Chinese as long as the U.N. troops keep this side of the Parallel. If the Parallel is crossed, there will be no stopping General MacArthur until he gets to the Yalu or is again ignominiously pushed south. In the one case Chinese prestige will again be at stake and in the other U.N. prestige, — more particularly American prestige, — will upset the calculations of the peacemakers and the fast-savers. A consequence quite as bad to the future of the western group of nations, whether the war is carried to the Yalu or back into South Korea, will be the feeling in Britain and other countries that the Americans are indifferent to U.N. opinion, and the feeling in America that the Europeans are half-hearted allies.

■

MOST of the West European delegations to the U.N. feel that the Korean war cannot be fought to a finish under the present or any foreseeable conditions. They do not share General MacArthur's opinion that he could get to the Yalu with what he has on the Parallel; and they do not think that the Chinese have any reasonable hope of pushing the U.N. forces into the sea. For that reason if for no other there is readiness on the part of these delegations, which are believed to include Britain, France and the Russian bloc, to accept some compromise formula for a cease-fire and negotiations.

■

NO one will deny that it is the Americans who have suffered most in casualties and money from the Korean campaign. Among those who supported and justified the campaign in the first place, the Americans have a right to the biggest say. For the most part, it has been left to the Americans to fight and pay, whilst the rest of the nations enjoyed the luxury of high moral indignation. The fact remains that the campaign is leading nobody anywhere, except perhaps the U.S. General Staff, who have been able try out equipment and tactics and establish a core of war-veterans who may be useful in the future.

Tel Aviv, March 22.

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IL 1,000,000
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TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA JAFFA

France Passes New Vote Bill

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French National Assembly after a stormy all night session today approved a new voting system, whereby any party getting 50 per cent of the votes in a department wins all the seats there. The number of seats in departments varies from two to 11.

Under the new voting system opposition parties getting 49 per cent of the votes could theoretically be without a single seat in parliament.

A second rule under the new system is that if no party gets 50 per cent, then seats will be allocated as at present, in proportion to the votes each party list of candidates obtained.

But as none of the Government parties has any chance of getting 50 per cent on its own in any of the departments, an "Alliance" rule—the new feature of the system — has been brought in.

Parties Can Combine

The "Alliance" rule enables a group of parties after the votes have been counted, to add them together for purposes of obtaining the 50 per cent of votes needed to get all the seats. Only a declaration to the voting authorities is needed to constitute an alliance. Thus for example four "allied" parties each getting 13 per cent of the votes obtain all the seats, while a fifth non-allied list that got the remaining 48 per cent of the votes would be unrepresented in the new parliament.

The theory is that this system will assure the main government parties, Socialists, Radicals, Popular Republicans, Near Radicals and Moderates, of a majority of seats in the new parliament and keep out of office both Communists and Gaullists.

Most French election experts think the Communists will get about the same number of votes as five years ago, when they obtained 27 per cent and that the Gaullists will get about 30 per cent, hence the desire to invent a voting system which does not allocate seats in full proportion to the way the votes are cast.

Paris 'Gloomy' As Strikers Stay Out

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — With hundreds of thousands of French workers striking for higher wages, Paris today was Europe's gloomiest capital, with only a skeleton train service, no buses, few undergrounds and no suburban trains, little gas and looming power and light cuts.

With a general strike called for today and tomorrow by both Communist and non-Communist unions, workers' representatives refused today to grant the Government's request that they stay their strike order until the Commission for the Revision of Salaries meets today and publishes its report tomorrow.

The Government responded by ordering the individual requisition of railway workers, cancelling all Easter leave for the army and police force, and arranging private and military lorry services from Paris to all important towns within 100 miles of the capital.

In Calais tonight nearly 1,000 British tourists waited anxiously for the results of a local strike vote to know whether trains would take them back to Paris, or whether they would have to return to England with their steamer "Invicta," standing by in case they had to re-embark.

'La Prensa' Editor Avoids Arrest

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday —A Joint Congressional Committee seeking the arrest of Dr. Alberto Paz, editor of "La Prensa," reported today that he had "disappeared from his residence and that all attempts to apprehend him had proved unsuccessful."

The Committee, which has sealed his newspaper while investigating its books and financial connections, ordered his detention for 15 days. It accused him of drafting a document "offensive to Congress," said to have been presented to five members of the Committee who wanted to seize the paper on Tuesday.

The only definite thing known about Dr. Paz is that he was taken off a plane yesterday on his way to Uruguay to spend Easter with his mother.

Another provincial newspaper "La Nueva," closed by a Congressional Committee a year ago, today appealed again for freedom to publish "at a moment when world and Argentine public opinion is stirred by the vicissitudes of the independent press in this country." *(UP, Reuter)*

U.S. Protest on Russia Shooting at Trains

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (UP).—The U.S. has protested to Russia over six demonstrations against U.S. military trains passing through the Soviet Zone between Berlin and Western Germany. The protest letter, made public here today, alleged that in one case a bullet coming from the direction of Russian troop barracks in Marienborn had penetrated into a coach.

Another announcement made here yesterday said that Russia had flatly refused to return 670 naval and cargo ships sent to Russia under war-time lend-lease. The Soviet note, in reply to a demand by Mr. Acheson for immediate return, claimed the U.S. had failed to carry out an agreement to sell them to Russia, and does not really need them for defence.

In Berlin today, British authorities announced that they had removed restrictions on East German barges held up in Western sector locks.

An official statement said talks with Soviet transport experts "on general problems affecting intersonal canal traffic" began here this morning.

Big 4 in Paris Plan Secret Session

PARIS, Thursday, (UP).—Deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers decided here today to go into secret session tomorrow afternoon, in an attempt to break their nearly three-week-old deadlock on the agenda for the coming Foreign Ministers Conference.

Meeting informally at the British Embassy at a luncheon, each deputy accompanied only by one assistant without interpreters, the deputies decided to cancel the meeting arranged for this afternoon to enable them to refor back to their own Governments and meet tomorrow in a secret session were they could get down to hard bargaining. It is understood that all of the deputies pledged themselves not to reveal publicly the proceedings of the intended meeting.

Western delegation sources, however, warned strongly against any over-optimistic interpretation of the latest events. "All it means is that the deputies have agreed they are getting nowhere and have decided to attempt breaking the deadlock," they said. "The cancellation of today's meeting indicates neither an imminent breakdown nor prospects of quick agreement," another spokesman said.

MacA. Not to Be Bound On 38th — Younger

LONDON, Thursday, (UP).—General MacArthur cannot be expected blindly to respect the 38th Parallel, as this line is meaningless except on the map, Mr. Kenneth Younger, Minister of State, told the House of Commons today.

The Commander-in-Chief could also not be reasonably bound "in any tactical sense" to stay below the Parallel, although consultations would be held before any mass crossing, he added.

Mr. Younger claimed that a fresh statement on the objects of the U.N. in Korea would be more opportune when the Chinese had given evidence of their readiness to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

Israel Plan For Peace in Korea Revived at U.N.

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

HA'KIRYA, Thursday.—I understand that interesting developments affecting the war in Korea are likely at U.N. It may be found that the State of Israel has again played a remarkable role in activities directed towards a settlement of the problem.

Apart from the meetings of the Peace Observation Commission, of which Israel is a member, there has been much coming and going in U.N. circles during the past week or two with the object of bringing about a settlement of the Korean conflict. This activity has centred largely round the Committee for Good Offices, which consists of Mr. Nasrullah Entezam, the representative of Iran and President of the General Assembly, Mr. Sven Grafstrom of Sweden, and Dr. Padilla Nervo of Mexico.

Although, owing to the relative military and political stalemate, the Good Offices Committee has not been able to make any spectacular moves, it has kept close watch on the situation and has used every opportunity to consult with other delegations, including that of Israel.

Acceptable Basis

I learn that the five principles originally formulated by Israel as a basis for negotiations are still widely regarded as the most acceptable basis of discussion and that there has been renewed interest in seeing how these principles could best be adapted to the present situation. The main difference between China and the U.N. concerning this plan still centres round the question of a cease-fire.

While to most delegations, including that of Israel, it has always seemed necessary to bring about a cease-fire before negotiations could be begun, the Chinese view has been that this question should be discussed as a prior problem within the framework of negotiations.

I understand that the discussions now going on at Lake Success are concerned to find a formula bridging the gap between these divergent viewpoints. There is reason to be hopeful of a successful outcome.

'Not Negotiating On Korea' — Malik

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday (Reuter).—M. Jacob Malik, permanent Soviet delegate to the U.N., today denied American press reports that he was negotiating with U.N. bodies on Korea.

In an official statement M. Malik said, "I am not conducting any negotiations with either the members of the so called United Nations Good Offices Committee or with Trygve Lie."

Chinese Delaying Action Below 38

CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, Thursday (Reuter). — Front-line officers said tonight that the retreating Chinese may yet defend a line south of the 38th Parallel—if only to wage one last stiff delaying action.

They said about 6,000 Communist troops were digging into positions in the mountains north of the Soyang river above Chungchong, their fallen bastion. The Communists in this sector repulsed an American tank column this afternoon within six kms. of the Parallel.

Officers said mountain defences in this area might be part of a prepared line running from a point 25 kms. northeast of Seoul to the Pukhan river and thence northeastward through the central mountain area to positions roughly along the Parallel on the east coast.

But it is not expected that Chinese in the central sector will put up more than a strong delaying fight south of the Parallel.

American jet planes in massed flights over the front today attacked the bridges leading toward Hwachon, key rail junction for the retreating Communists 13 kms. north of the Parallel.

Yesterday's two pronged advance northeast and northwest of Chunchon was the closest any American unit had got to the Parallel since they fell back before the big northern counter-offensive.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

M. Rene Pleven, the French Vice-Premier, told the National Assembly last night that the Government had informed the U.S. that it could not accept the decision of Washington to refer only short items on treaty questions to Congress for approval. He said that France would not swallow any Russell did in any agreement at which she was not present.

Minister Robert Schuman read a message, passed by public vote, urging the Queen mother to stay away from Paris as many extremist groups in the capital are known to be preparing to organize demonstrations against her.

Price of Gold Down One-Third

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The "gold bourse" was closed today for Purim, but some street trading was carried on with the prices of sovereigns down. The bourse closed yesterday at IL.20.700, but "Kings" were being sold today at prices around IL.20 each, or even a little lower in some cases.

Today's prices represent a drop of about a third during the past week.

Gov't Moves to End Gold Anarchy

The Cabinet at its meeting yesterday in Jerusalem authorized the Minister of Finance to take all necessary steps to put a stop to the anarchy on the gold market.

A Government spokesman would not specify what action would be taken but said that Mr. Kaplan had been given a free hand.

The stand that Mr. Kaplan will take in his reply to the budget debate in the Knesset next Monday was also discussed. The Minister is expected to make an announcement regarding anti-inflation measures at that time.

The other chief Cabinet decisions were to submit a proposal to the Knesset to guarantee building loans, to intensify the drive against the black market, and to grant the country's teachers the status of Government employees.

Building Loan Guarantees

In an effort to facilitate the issuing of loans for new buildings, the Cabinet decided that the government will guarantee loans to builders of "popular" housing. The Knesset Finance Committee will determine the maximum amount of such loans. Individuals who wish to build their own homes will be able to get the guarantee, and this will also apply to loans obtained abroad in foreign currency.

All building under this scheme will have to be of an austerity standard, which means that total floor space per unit cannot exceed 90 square metres of which 80 per cent must be used for actual living space, not utilities. These units may not be erected on expensive plots, and the cost must not be more than one-third of the total building expenditure.

The loan may be made up to 80 per cent of the building's value and may be for 25 years at 3½ per cent interest of which 1½ per cent will be paid into a special Mortgage Guarantee Fund that will be used to cover any defaults.

Concerning the black market, the Cabinet took steps to make the drive against it more efficient. A co-ordinating committee of the Ministries of Police, Trade and Agriculture will investigate any loopholes resulting from the recent division of responsibilities between these three Ministries.

A special teacher's category will be set up within the body of State employees, to include all teachers in official schools and of classes under the compulsory education law. This action will not affect salary scales and will not for the present change the method of payment.

The Cabinet also decided upon a "time-table" for the six ministers leaving for the U.S. to aid the bond drive. No more than three ministers are to be out of the country at any one time. They include the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Kaplan; the Minister of Interior, Mr. M. Shapiro; the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson; the Minister of Trade, Mr. Yaacov Geri; and the Minister of Communications, Mr. Dov Joseph. Mrs. Myerson will assist in the United Jewish Appeal drives in Argentina and Uruguay on her way to the U.S.

Informal M.A.C.

Routine questions were discussed yesterday at an informal meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

A mixed investigating team went to the Jerusalem corridor yesterday to study an Israel complaint that Arabs were violating a demilitarized zone.

100,000 Coming in Next Four Months; Israel Asks U.S. Grant

Eban Hands Note to Acheson; Bill to Be Tabled in Congress

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA).—Ambassador A. Eban today handed a note to Secretary of State Dean Acheson requesting a $150m. U.S. grant-in-aid to Israel over the period from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. It stressed that without foreign exchange Israel will be unable to maintain its present, already reduced standard of living, and its industry and agriculture would be impeded or even paralyzed through the lack of raw materials and capital goods.

Mr. Eban, who conferred with Mr. Acheson for about 30 minutes, was accompanied by Mr. David Horowitz, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance. Asked what Mr. Acheson's reaction to his request had been, Mr. Eban said any statement on that must come from the Secretary of State himself.

German Reparations

Mr. Eban said that besides apprising Mr. Acheson of Israel's need for economic aid, he had also expressed the hope that the U.S. would support Israel's request for reparations from Germany.

The future of Israel's social and political system is "an issue of direct consequence to the cause of world democracy," the note emphasized, since the Middle East area has no other deep democratic roots.

Recalling U.S. aid to other nations and previous aid to Israel, as well as the ties between the two countries, the note said that the "primary mission for which Israel was established" is immigration. It outlined the urgent need to migrate felt by Jews in Central and Eastern Europe and in Moslem countries, stressing that emigration in those areas was facing a dead-line. The note gave the Iraqi situation as an example of this fact.

It described Israel's attempts to reduce her standard of living while increasing production, and, reviewing new investments, said they had increased from $190m. in 1949 to $270m. in 1950, with the annual investment target now at $500m.

70,000 Homes

The note listed the purposes of the grant as providing funds for the erection of 70,000 housing units, purchase of oil seeds, fertilizer, cotton and textile materials, leather, chemicals, and petroleum. These purchases would reduce the inflationary tendencies of Israel economy, the note said.

In the Senate, Mr. Taft (Republican) and Mr. Paul Douglas (Democrat) and some 30 other Senators were to have introduced a bill today approving the grant, but the bill was held up because of the impending Easter holidays. It was expected that it would be introduced simultaneously in both Houses after the recess.

The bill authorizes the appropriation of $150m. in financial aid "to develop Israel's natural resources, to expand her agricultural and industrial economy, to increase her productive capacity and facilities, and by such assistance to promote the security and general welfare of the U.S. and Israel and further the basic objectives of the U.N."

Under the terms of the bill the President would be authorized to enter into an agreement with Israel to govern the administration of the money.

Immigration Rushed To Meet Emergency

Immigration will be stepped up to unprecedented heights during the coming four months, when a total of 100,000 immigrants are to be brought to Israel, it was decided at a meeting of the Government-Jewish Agency Coordination Committee in Jerusalem yesterday.

Of this total, Iraqi Jews will make up about 70,000, and the urgent need to speed their departure from Iraq is the main reason for this great spurt in immigration that is being shouldered now.

Other immigrants in the four-month period are expected to include 16,000 from Rumania, 4,000 from other Eastern European countries, a similar number from Persia and from North Africa, and 2,000 from other countries.

Plans were outlined for the provision of 20,000 temporary dwelling units, which are to be constructed mainly from locally available materials. Tests with suitable materials are already being made. The figure of 20,000 also includes tents.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Kaplan, presided. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. M. Sharett, attended, as did Mrs. Myerson, the Minister of Labour.

Iraqi Action Not U.S. Concern

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The freezing of Jewish property in Iraq was a matter concerning other Governments and not the U.S., a State Department spokesman said here yesterday. He gave this reason for declining to comment on the situation, and for refusing to submit any question on the subject for Mr. Acheson's news conference.

IRAQ FREEZES ASSETS OF JEWS NOW ABROAD

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuter). — The Iraqi Chamber of Deputies passed a bill today declaring that all Iraqi Jews travelling abroad would lose their nationality unless they return within two months. Their assets are also to be frozen.

McGhee Arrives In Damascus

DAMASCUS, Thursday. — Mr. George McGhee, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, arrived here from Baghdad today. This evening he will meet the Syrian President, Hashem el Atassi, and Nazim el Kudsi.

He is expected to remain in Damascus three days for talks with Syrian statesmen on the security of the Middle East, the Arab News Agency reports.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. McGhee is expected to arrive in Beirut, and on the following Saturday he will proceed to Amman and Israel, the agency reports.

In Washington yesterday, the Jordan Minister, Dr. Yussef Heikal, had an hour's conversation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs before leaving on a vacation. *(Reuter, UP)*

U.K. Will Protest Again on Suez

LONDON, Thursday, (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison told the House of Commons today that Britain was protesting to Egypt against the restrictive measures now being applied to British ships passing through the Suez Canal. "The continuance of such measures long after the armistice between Israel and Egypt is contributing to the present state of tension in the Middle East," he said.

Giving details of the restrictions, which are in addition to the usual narcotics and health controls, the Foreign Minister pointed out that ships which had at any time since January 1950 carried goods on the Egyptian contraband list destined for Israel ports were liable to be refused port facilities.

According to NEARS, Britain has not yet decided its attitude on the question of Israel's trade with the Sudan. The British Acting Ambassador to Cairo discussed the point with Azzam Pasha, Secretary of the Arab League, this morning.

Egypt Insists On 'Right to Inspect'

CAIRO, Thursday, (Reuter) — Commenting on Mr. Herbert Morrison's statement, the Egyptian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Abdel Rahman Hakky Pasha, said today that Egypt insists on her absolute right to inspect shipping in her waters in accordance with international law, and to take such measures as would safeguard her interests and prevent contraband from reaching Israel.

Hague to Hear Genocide Case

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. S. Rosenne, legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry, is to leave for the Netherlands at the beginning of next month to present a verbal advisory opinion on behalf of Israel to the International Court at The Hague on the effect of reservations by certain governments to the U.N. Genocide Convention.

This will be the first time an Israel representative has appeared before The Hague Court. A written opinion, covering 300 pages, was submitted in January.

The Genocide Convention was signed by the countries of the Soviet Bloc and by the Philippines with reservations. The U.N. therefore decided to ask the International Court for an opinion on the effect of the reservations in the light of the objections. Israel's opinion is that states which have not yet signed the convention, even though they may have taken part in its drafting, such as Britain, cannot object to reservations.

The hearing will begin at The Hague on April 10 and will last about a week.

INVESTMENTS FOR OIL BY-PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (Reuter). — Mr. T. Kosloff, oil adviser to the Israel government, is discussing new industries using by-products of the Haifa refineries with private business circles here, an Israel Embassy spokesman announced today.

He added that Mr. Kosloff hoped to attract private capital for investment in these industries, and would not see U.S. Government officials.

Iran Fears Russian Move

TEHERAN, Thursday. — A report that Russia has doubled the number of troops stationed on the border of Iran created new fears in Teheran on the third day of martial law while tanks rumbled through the streets to maintain order.

Soviet radio stations beamed to Iran have abandoned the "soft tone" which they had assumed following the trade pact signed recently and Persia's ban on the Voice of America broadcasts and returned to their former vitriolic tone.

Newspapers reported that at least 40 leaders of the Fidayin, the Moslem terrorist organization responsible for the assassination of General Razmara and the shooting of a former Minister of Education, have been arrested, while the Fidayan is reported to be proceeding with plans to kill other government leaders and officials. *(UP)*

THE JERUSALEM POST

Today's issue of The POST are published the full text of the note handed by Ambassador Eban to Secretary of State Acheson requesting a grant-in-aid of $150m. from the U.S. Government, and the text of the debate in the House of Commons on the resettlement of Arab refugees (Page 3), and an article on how Tel Aviv has conquered the plague of flies (Page 4).

ISRAEL FLAG SHIPS
FROM AND TO U.S.A.
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Expected to arrive in Israel on April 13
s/s HENRIETTA SZOLD
Philadelphia, April 10
New York April 17
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Jerusalem: 9 Rehov Shlisl, Tel. 3611
Haifa: Histadrut House Tel. 4681

Social & Personal

A special mass, followed by a Te Deum, will be celebrated at the Greek Orthodox Church on Jaffa on Sunday, March 25, on the occasion of the 130th anniversary of Greek independence. M. Dimgri K. Limbis, Greek Consul in Tel Aviv-Jaffa and members of the local Greek colony will attend. A reception for Greeks and friends of Greece in Israel will be held at the Greek Consulate, Jaffa, after the service.

A reception for 75 Holy Year pilgrims who arrived on Wednesday from the U.S. in the s.s. Champollion was given by the Haifa Municipal Council yesterday. The pilgrims have completed a tour of the Galilee, and will visit Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Mrs. Rebecca Sieff left by B.O.A.C. plane for London yesterday.

Mrs. Jane Prince and Mrs. Rose Isaacs, President and Vice-President of the Women's League for Israel, were received by the American Ambassador, Mr. Monnett B. Davis, before leaving Israel after a visit here.

Mr. Theodore H. Cook, Secretary of the B'nai Brith District Grand Lodge No.3 in Philadelphia, has arrived in Israel.

Dr. A.L. Willensky, a surgeon of Toronto, Canada, recently arrived in Israel to make a colour film about the country. Dr. Willensky will be aided in his work by the J.N.F.

The three members of the Israel Air Force who were recently decorated for outstanding valour in a mass parachute demonstration over Tel Aviv, were inscribed in the J.N.F.'s Golden Book by El Al.

A Hebrew-speaking American-Israel Club was founded in New York this month by the Manhattan Zionist Region of the Z.O.A. Mr. Gideon Rafael, member of the Israel delegation to the U.N. spoke at the first meeting.

The Israel Association for the United Nations will hold its first national convention at five o'clock next Thursday afternoon (March 29) at the J.N.F. House in Tel Aviv. The convention will be addressed by the Foreign Minister Mr. Moshe Sharett; Mr. I. Rokach, Tel Aviv Mayor; Dr. Aryeh Tartakover, Chairman of the Association, and Mr. Daniel Auster, former Mayor of Jerusalem.

Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, and representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, the Trade Union of the Histadrut, Wizo, and the Organization of Working Women will take part in a conference on "The Institution of Breakfasts in Factories" at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning at the Seamen's House in Haifa.

A conference of physics teachers will take place on April 11 and 12 at the Brandeis Centre in Jerusalem.

A Purim Ball will be held by Magen David Adom at 9 o'clock tomorrow evening at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

BIRTH

KASSEL — To Miriam (nee Koestem), wife of T.J. Kassel, at the Elisha Hospital, Haifa, on March 19 — a daughter, Dalia Ronith.

BIRTH AND BRITH MILAH

BLOCH — To Mary (nee Benedyk), wife of Mr. Jacob Bloch, of 13 Rehov Sirkin, Tel Aviv, — a son, Josai. The Brith Milah will take place on Sunday, March 25, 1951, at 10.45 a.m., at the Assuta Hospital. Relatives and friends are cordially invited. This is the only intimation.

REJWAN — To Georah (nee Minsky), wife of Mr. Morris Rejwan — a son. The Brith Milah will take place at 10 a.m. on Monday, March 26, 1951, at the Shaarei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem. All relatives and friends are cordially invited. This is the only intimation.

BAR MITZVAH

Mr. and Mrs. Chanan Pawel will be At Home at 13 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel Aviv, on Saturday, March 31, 1951, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Dan. Service at 9 a.m. at the Ohel Moed Synagogue, Rehov Shadal. This is the only intimation.

MARRIAGE

BEN VERED—GOLAN

The marriage between Amos Ben Vered, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Meir Rosenbaum, and Tamar, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Golan, all of Jerusalem, took place in Jerusalem on Tuesday, March 20, 1951.

A fashion show of models by Fremd, under the auspices of WIZO, Jerusalem, will take place at 4 p.m. today at the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem.

The Hebrew National OPERA
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, March 27, 8 p.m.
Rigoletto
with *S. JANKOVIC* in the role of "RIGOLETTO."
Conductor: M. GOLINKIN
JERUSALEM: Edison
Wednes. March 28, 8.45 p.m.
Barber of Seville
with the guest singer
S. JANKOVIC
of the Opera in Belgrade.
Conductor: G. SINGER

Education Law To Be Upheld—Remez

On the eve of the registration of pupils for the new school year, registrars from all over the country met at the offices of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Jerusalem this week to discuss the implementation of the Compulsory Education Law with the Minister of Education, Mr. David Remez.

The cornerstone of the new law was respect for the wishes of the parents, and the task of the registrars was to see that they were respected, the Minister of Education declared during his address. Education in Israel, Mr. Remez continued, had to create a new type of citizen, and instil knowledge and religion together with devotion to the Jewish people and a desire for constructive work and self-defence. The Bible would occupy a central place in each of the educational trends, and there was no occasion for antagonism.

Registration in immigrant camps would be supervised by the Ministry of Education and not by the local authorities. Though some of the camps had meanwhile become labour villages, the present system would be maintained until the Ministry determined the status of each place. In the ma'barot and new settlements the same system would apply as in the rest of the country. The Ministry must be informed of registration dates at least a week in advance, so as to arrange for its representatives to be present.

Five Year Olds

Registration covers all children who were five on Tebeth 1 (December 10), and to older children who were not registered previously and did not attend school in the year 1949/50. Parents need not choose a trend, but if they do they must choose one of the four main trends.

Children registered for a kindergarten last year need not be registered again unless it is wished to change to a different trend. Children now attending kindergarten who were not registered under the new law, are also covered by the order.

An opportunity will be given later in the year for children in higher forms to change to schools of different trends. In case of differences between parents, the father has the right to decide on the educational trend.

In answer to a question, Mr. Remez admitted that there are still children who either do not attend school or attend irregularly. He recalled, however, that even in the U.S. there had been a gap of several years between the introduction of compulsory education and its full implementation.

Discount Bank Deposits Up 50%

Deposits at the Palestine Discount Bank in 1950 were 52 per cent above deposits in 1949, while credits last year were one-third above 1949. In 1950, deposits totalled IL. 12,302,000 and in 1949, IL.8,052,000. Credits outstanding were IL.5,577,000 at the end of 1950, as compared with IL.4,230,000 at the end of the previous year.

The rise in deposits was attributed to the establishment of a number of new branches. The number of branches now totals 12.

Last year, a larger proportion of the Bank's credits went to industry, a good deal credit facilities were extended to artisans and small industrial enterprises.

Foreign Representatives

No little part in the expansion of business was played by the Bank's representatives in Paris and New York, who mobilized foreign capital and granted technical assistance for new industrial ventures in Israel. The Bank's Overseas' offices and a wide range of correspondents were placed at the disposal of customers engaged in export transactions.

Documentary credits and guarantees stood at IL.2,931,000 at the end of last year, IL.433,000 more than the previous year.

A dividend of eight per cent, less tax, has been distributed for 1950. The same rate was paid in 1949.

Asks Court Action To Reunite Family

O. el-Ashab, formerly of Hebron, yesterday asked the High Court to take steps to enable his family to join him in Israel.

His application for an order *nisi* against the Minister of Police and Immigration was stayed by the Court until the applicant, represented by Mr. H. Nakarrah, consults with them again.

The applicant claims to be an Israel subject and to have applied for the reunion of his family in accordance with a decision of the Israel Government. He said he was arrested by Egyptian forces during the War of Liberation for distributing leaflets that denounced Arab aggression and called for a peace with Israel.

All Speeches at Congress in 4 Tongues

All speeches at the Zionist Congress will be heard simultaneously in Hebrew, Yiddish, French and English, the Congress Organizing Committee decided at a meeting in Jerusalem early this week.

Rabbi Zeev Gold, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin and Mr. Moshe Kol, members of the Jewish Agency Executive, took part in the meeting, which was chaired by Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Chairman of the Praesidium of the Zionist General Council.

A British expert has been invited to organize the work of translation, which will be done along the lines followed at international conferences.

Hebrew Newspaper

The Congress official newspaper will appear in Hebrew, but daily bulletins are to appear in Yiddish, French and English.

The Convention Centre will be sufficiently advanced in construction by the end of July to house the Congress, a committee of engineers which studied progress at the site has reported. Sub-committee meetings and party caucuses, however, will be held at the Teachers' Seminary at Bet Hakerem.

It was decided to hold a festive ceremony at Mount Herzl before the official opening of the Congress.

Housing Needed

Regarding the housing of delegates, an appeal has been made to the Jerusalem public to put rooms at the disposal of the authorities planning the Congress. Adequate payment and the vacation of rooms at the end of the Congress will be guaranteed. Interested persons should communicate with the Office of the 23rd Congress, 5 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (Telephone 4071) between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

A committee to deal with the future of the National Funds was chosen at the meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive's subcommittee which is handling problems of the Zionist Movement. The committee on the funds consist of representatives of each of the Funds, the Agency Executive, and each of the Zionist movements, and was chosen according to a decision of the Zionist General Council. The sub-committee on problems of the Zionist Movement will meet again on Monday in Jerusalem.

Bratton Clinches Welter Title

Johnny Bratton last week won the National Boxing Association's version of the world welterweight championship by defeating Charley Fusari in a blistering 15-round battle at the Chicago Stadium.

Both men weighed 146 and a quarter lbs., three-quarters of a pound under the welterweight limit. Bratton, a 23-year-old Chicago negro, is still at least two fights away from a clear claim to the title.

The terms of the fight were that the victor face Kid Gavilian, of Cuba, within 45 days, with the winner of that contest meeting Eddie Thomas, the British and European champion, both with the title at stake.

The decision on Bratton's victory was not unanimous, as one judge voted in favour of Fusari, a former milk deliveryman from New Jersey. Referee Freddie Gilmore and the other judge voted for Bratton. Fusari recovered from two knockdowns to make a courageous fight from start to finish.

Blazing Attack

Bratton, a clever, sharp two-fisted puncher and an eight-to-five-favourite, met Fusari's plodding methodical style with a blazing attack. He dropped Fusari for four in the fourth round with a hard right to the chin. In the 10th he knocked Fusari sprawling with a savage left hook and a right cross to the jaw.

Fusari fell flat on his back but at the count of six struggled to regain his feet. At nine he got to his knees and grabbed the referee's arm to pull himself up. The bell rang 20 seconds later, before Bratton could measure him for a finishing blow. The split decision was roundly booed by the crowd.

Malayan badminton stars played a big part in Cambridge University's 15-0 win over Oxford University in the Inter-Varsity match recently. L. Choong and F.L. Chai won their singles games, while Choong and S.K. Lee won the doubles.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
EDEN: Gone with the Wind (7 p.m.).
EDISON: Africa Screams. Today at 3 p.m.: The Red Pony.
ORION: Wabash Avenue.
SEMADAR: Pepe le Moko.
STUDIO: The Kid from Brooklyn. Also today at 3 p.m.
ZION: One Sunday Afternoon. Today at 3 p.m.: Mark of the Gorilla.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 5.14 p.m. today and ends at 6.29 p.m. tomorrow

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 5 p.m., Maariv, 6.25.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 3 p.m.

Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets Street (Near Ballenesher House): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German) Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.15 a.m. and 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 5.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.45. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m., Minha, 5.45 p.m.

Yesod Israel (67 Bograchow St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel : (Pevsner House): Tonight: Minha, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight, 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel (next to Hadassah A) — Holy Communion (Anglican) 8 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m. Service, 4.00 p.m. Holy Communion (Lutheran), 7.00 p.m.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): Morning Service, 10 a.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.00 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.00 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French; 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel; Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.; German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (Near King David Hotel); Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m.; Mid-week Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.: (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Eilat St.): Good Friday: 12-3 p.m. Meditations, United E.S. 7 p.m. Easter Sunday: H.C. 7.30 a.m. Saturday: Organ Recital, 2 p.m. 11 a.m. & 3 p.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7.00 p.m. Rev. R.G. Allison. P.O.B. 2775.

St. Peter's Church (Ajami): United Service (in German Colony Church), 7 p.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison, M.A.

Catholic : (Ajami) : 8 & 10 a.m. Workers' Mass: 6 p.m.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal). H.C. 7.30 a.m. Matins 10 a.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H.T. Wisdom, Chaplain, (P.O.B. 1797).

St. Elias Church (Allenby St.): Sat.-Easter Service, 10.30 p.m. H. G. Archbishop G. Hakim.

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1305) Rev. Per Faye Hansen: Lutheran Service, Good Friday: 7 p.m. Easter day: 10 a.m. Engl. Germ. 7 p.m. Scandinavian. Faye-Hansen, Tuesday: Bible Study, 7 p.m.

NAZARETH

(Near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.E. 11 a.m.: E. S. 7.30 p. m.

Nazareth Baptist Church: Thursday: Bible Study, 7.30 p.m. D. L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

Greek Catholic: Easter Monday 8.30 a.m. H.G. Archbishop G. Hakim.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday: Afternoon Service, 3 p.m. Sunday: M.E. 11 a.m. Rev. W.B. Miller, Shalom Ami Greek Catholic: Easter Tuesday, 8.30 a.m. H.G. Archbishop G. Hakim.

Histadrut Cup Standing

Petah Tikva Hapoel head the table in the Histadrut Cup tournament for Hapoel soccer sides, but lead Tel Aviv Hapoel only on a goal average.

The two leaders have five points apiece, from four games, followed by three sides with four points, in this order: Ramat Gan Hapoel (who have a game to go, having played only three), Haifa Hapoel and Jerusalem Hapoel. Rishon le Zion Hapoel foot the list with two points from five games.

Petah Tikva Hapoel play Jerusalem Hapoel in the Capital tomorrow (Saturday), in a game which will be a good test for the up-and-coming local side.

L.

Ireland won the International Rugby Championship last week after drawing three points all with Wales, before a capacity crowd at the Cardiff Arms Park.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM — **Tonight:** Geula, Rehov Geula, 4850; Zion, 50 Ussishkin, 3801. **Tomorrow:** Abramowitz, 21 King George, 4972; Kerem Avraham, Rehov Zefaniah, 2250.

TEL AVIV — **Tonight:** Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502; Kitiwitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3565; Magli, 11 Ha'arava, 2471; Gilead, 192 Dizengoff, 4264. **Tomorrow:** Elisha, 25 Florentin, 3407; Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff, 2049; Yellin, 1 Hahashmal 3127; Hagalil, 90 Ben Yehuda, 3368; British, 17 Allenby, 4552. **Tomorrow night:** British, 17 Allenby, 4553; Zwicker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685; Molchadski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570; Shlomo Hamelech, 78 Shlomo Hamelech, 6461. **NEW MACCABI QUARTER** — Maccabi (All week).

JAFFA — **Tonight:** Alfendri, 2 Jerusalem, 80607. **Tomorrow:** Jaffa, 10 4th St., 80709. **Tomorrow Night:** Brist, 6 3rd St., 80233.

BAHAT GAN — **Tonight:** Lifschitz, 10 Herzl. **Tomorrow:** Aktzionov, Ramat Itzhak, Rehov Jerusalem. **GIVATAYIM** — Mameluke (tonight), Borochov Quarter. **NAHLAT ITZHAK** — **Tomorrow:** Dr. Fisherman, opp. Bdolah Factory.

HAIFA — **Tonight:** Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041; Hagalil, 19 Allenby; Bialik, Kiryat Bialik, 7230 (all week). **Tomorrow:** Massada, 20 Massada, 2987; International, 59 Kingsway, 2586; Mercaz, 130 Hanevoar, 4079, Glausman, 13 Balfour, 4033.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

A.J. Falkaland, Sw., Paper. Gen. Cargo.
Komeniut, Is., Gen. Cargo.
Kypros, Br., Loading Citrus.
Transilvania, Rum., Gen. Cargo. Passengers.
N. Vaptzarov, Bul., Coal.
Tornio, Fin., Wood.
Olaatyn, Pol., Gen. Cargo.
Usice, Yug., Wood.
Lica Maersk, Dan., Barley.
Amarina, Br., Gen. Cargo.
Tel Aviv, Is., Gen. Cargo.
Christine, U.S., Wheat.
Bracia Tutto, It., Wood.
Artza, Is., Compl. Unloading.
Montredizio, It., Gen. Cargo.
Galilah, Is., Being Repaired.
A.M. Norminen, Fin., Wood.
Filipo Grimani, It., Passengers. Gen. Cargo.
Piriant, Tur., Compl. Unloading.
Dobroudja, Bul., Household Eff.
St. Antonio, It., Waiting to Offload.
Hamored, Is., Waiting to Offload.
Yeniufak, Tur., Cattle.
Recco, It., Being Repaired.

SHIPS EXPECTED

Date	Ship	Cargo
22	Nazim	Barley.
22	Hashlosha	Gen. Cargo, Wooden Logs.
22	Tzfonit	Gen. Cargo.
22	Yoagat	Wheat.
22	Genevieve	Gen. Cargo.
22	Lykes	Iron, Cotton.
22	Nil	Oil for Soap.
22	Piast	Will load Citrus.
23	Scio	Cement, General Cargo.
23	Negbah	Immigrants, Gen Cargo.
25	Ornafjell	Gen. Cargo.
31	Koksal	Cement.
	Exilona	Flour, Foodstuff. Gen. Cargo.

Where to Go

TEL AVIV

9-1; 3-7. Ceramics by Jean David: Mikra Studio, 66 Rehov Allenby.
10-1: Works by Israel Artists: Tel Aviv Museum.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-1 p.m. — Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1: Municipal Museum, 7 Hassan Shukri Street.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

10-1: Small collection of Indian sculpture, Exhibit of the Month: Original Ceramic Plate by Picasso; Bezalel Museum.

TEL AVIV

10-1; 3-7; Exhibition of paintings by Rico Blass, Katz Art Gallery, 97 Rehov Dizengoff.
7.30 & 9.45 p.m.: "Special Appeal," Li-La-Lo Theatre; Yasha Heifets Hall.

Leo's Atom Bar
171 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv
Purim Party
Sunday, March 25.
Open till 2 a.m.

Cafe TAAMI Restaurant
Rehov Shamai, opp. Orion Cinema Jerusalem
REOPENED
after complete renovation.
New Management, Benjamin & Martha Reich.
Breakfast / Lunch / Afternoon Tea / Dinner.

TONIGHT
THE BIG PURIM BALL
of the
CASINO BAT GALIM
Haifa Tel. 3222.
FULL SHOW AND MANY SURPRISES.

MUSEUM, TEL AVIV
Wednesday, March 28 at 8.30 p.m.
SONG RECITAL BY THE FAMOUS TENOR
ERNEST GARAY
All proceeds for the YOUTHS HOME FOR MARITIME & FISHERY TRAINING OF HOMELESS CHILDREN
On the Programme: Arias and Songs from Operas etc.
Tickets: "Yael," 95 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv.

Fresh Vegetable Juices
Carrot, beet, spinach, tomato etc. juices, extracted from vegetables by special machine — the only one of its kind in Tel Aviv, obtainable at
Vegetarian Restaurant
61 Rehov Hahashmonaim, Tel Aviv. Tel. 66853.
We also cater for persons requiring special diets

Semadar 73 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv
Telephone 66-629
Saturday, March 24, and Monday, March 26
Grand Fancy Dress Ball
ENTERTAINMENT — FUN — SURPRISES
Emil Brush's Orchestra plays. ★ Open until 4 a.m.
The sale of tickets has begun.

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COOPERATIVE HASHTHLUL קואופרטיב השתלות
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can dress neatly in my latest models. Ready made and to measure. Your own material, if desired.
S. KUTTNER
11a Zvi Greats St. Beth Shalom, Flat No. 28, Tel Aviv. (10-12; 4-6).

OLD ITALIAN VIOLIN FOR SALE
Apply: 39a Rehov Hayarkon, 3rd. floor, Tel Aviv, between 9-11 a.m.—5-7 p.m.

WANTED
1) Clerk with previous experience in travel & passage. Hebrew and English essential.
2) Beginner for office work, Hebrew and English, preferably female. Apply: P.O.B. 4115, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
COOK-HOUSEKEEPER
SLEEP IN.
Apply: DORON, 102 Rehov Hayarkon, 2nd. floor, Tel Aviv. 9-10 a.m., 3.30-4.30 p.m. Tel. 5724.

WANTED
NURSE-HOUSEKEEPER
SLEEP IN.
Apply: MILLER, 67 Rehov Hayarkon, 3rd floor, Tel Aviv 11 a.m.-12 noon, 6-7 p.m.

FOR SALE
flat of 1½ rooms, second floor. Immediate occupancy.
Apply:
GOTTLIEB and Son
25 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel. 4778, Tel Aviv
10.30 a.m. — 4.30 p.m.

MAN WANTED
to deliver daily newspaper to subscribers in HAIFA
Phone, 4594, or write P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

FOR SALE
3-roomed Luxurious Villa and 2½-ROOMED HOUSE
both vacant, centrally located in the vicinity of Tel Aviv on a plot of about one dunam.
Apply to:
Building, Contractors and Engineering Co., 33 Rothschild Blvd., ground floor, Tel Aviv. 9-11 a.m.; 4-6 p.m.

OFFERED ON AN EXCHANGE BASIS
TWO ROOMED FLAT, in modern Building North of Tel Aviv
for
A PLOT OF LAND IN RAMAT GAN
suitable for a villa.
Also ready to consider PURCHASE of LAND ONLY
Offers to: No.24630, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (ISRAEL) LTD.
REQUIRES
FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH SHORTHAND-TYPIST
Apply, in writing, to: P.O.B. 1703, Tel Aviv.

OPENING OF THE HOTEL
DOLPHIN HOUSE
Shavei Zion on the Sea
on April 12, 1951
Applications for the following positions are invited:
1. First Cook
2. Head waiter or waitress
3. Barman
4. Chambermaid
Please write immediately with references to DOLPHIN HOUSE, P.O.B. 4292, TEL AVIV.

PARCELLATED
PLOTS
FOR SALE
AT AHUZA-HAIFA
in beautiful surroundings near Bodenheimer Sanatorium.
"PNINIM"
15 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv,
Room 9, 2nd floor

"The POST is the paper for want ads."

LOST
BUNCH OF KEYS
on Thursday, March 22, between 5 and 5.30 p.m., at the Post Office, Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem or between Post Office and Alaska Cafe.
Finder please return to THE JERUSALEM POST, Rehov Hahavaseleth, Jerusalem. REWARD

WANTED
Intelligent American girl FOR OFFICE WORK.
Apply:
Kesselman & Kesselman, 103 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

TO LET
immediately
40 sq.m. SHOP
Rehov Montefiore/Nahlat Benyamin. Apply: *Fidelity Emun*, 63 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv (10-12), Tel. 3579.

FLATS
—ready and under construction in Ramat Gan and surroundings and in Tel Aviv for sale and to let. Particulars:
BUILDING, ENGINEERING & CONTRACTORS CO.
33 Rothschild Blvd., 1st floor, Tel Aviv, between 9-11 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.

PLOT WANTED
Tourist wants to buy from quick seller PLOT or LAND in good location up to 15 km. from Tel Aviv.
Direct, urgent offers to No.500, P.O.B. 1125 TEL AVIV

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF KIRYAT BIALIK
requires a
SECRETARY
with experience in public administration.
APPLY TO
THE LOCAL COUNCIL
ZVI KARLINER,
Chairman.

PARNASSUS
TEL AVIV: Tuesday, March 27, 1951, at 8.30 p.m., at the MUSEUM HALL
PIANO RECITAL VERA LENGYEL
Programme: Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Bartok, Debussy.
Wednesday, March 28, 8.30 p.m., at the MUSEUM HALL
VOCAL EVENING RUTH GOMBERGBRUDY
(Contralto)
At the piano: GEORGES ZAMIRI
Programme includes songs and arias by Handel, Mozart, Brahms, Sterndale Bennett, Mahler.
Tickets at Schlesinger & Sarfatty, 9 Rehov Mapu, Bookshop, Allenby Rd., 48a Rehov Ben Yehuda: Rokach, Dizengoff Circle.

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VISIT US BEFORE SELLING!

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	20	10	21	19
Haifa	—	17	—	—
Nathanya	70	15	24	22
Lydda	60	11	26	24
Jerusalem	40	15	21	19
Beersheba	—	13	26	24

FORECAST: Fair becoming gradually cloudy toward evening with chances of rain at night. **Outlook for Saturday:** Cloudy and showers with local thunderstorms, especially in the North.

"A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

• • •

1,188 IMMIGRANTS from Rumania arrived in the s.s. Transilvania yesterday. 90 families were sent to the Beersheba ma'bara, and another 30 to the Benyamina ma'bara ... 80 immigrants and 84 passengers also arrived in the s.s. Filippo Grimani.

• • •

Marauders broke into six barns in the Jerusalem area early yesterday morning and stole a donkey from each. Police discovered tracks leading the border.

• • •

Tel Aviv Municipality is to start an extensive check for unlicensed bicycles, which, when found, are to be confiscated.

• • •

Soloists with the I.P.O. this season will be William Primrose (viola), Claudio Arrau (piano), and Tossy Spivakovsky (violin). The Rubinstein concerts will take place next season.

Ration News

Distribution of this week's ration of tinned meat in Tel Aviv, Haifa and the Northern District began yesterday and will continue through next Thursday. Meat will be available for the rest of the country in a few days, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday. The general food situation did not justify delaying distribution of the stock on hand until a supply sufficient for the whole country was available, it was said.

The prices are: 20 oz. Mexican tin (180 pruta), or 2/3rds Mexican tin, 26 oz. (200 pruta), or 20 oz. Mexican tin (approved by Rabbinate abroad, 300 pruta), or 12 oz. Canadian tin (approved by local Rabbinate, 150 pruta): Kuf 19, 20, 21; distribution at butchers, fish shops and special stations.

It was also announced that, due to lag in egg production and delays in the distribution of last week's rations, adults will receive no eggs this week and next. Children will receive five eggs.

Knesset to Vote On Interim Budget

Passage of a half-year budget is expected to highlight next week's Knesset session.

The session will be opened on Monday with Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan's reply to the general debate. The proposed ordinary and development budgets, a IL.3,280,000 supplementary budget, for the out-going fiscal year and five tax extension measures are expected to come up for voting later in the week.

A brief debate on Israel's notes to the Big Powers on claims for $1,500m. reparations from Germany and the reduction of the sentences of war criminals is also scheduled for next week.

The hours of work and rest bill and the religious services budget law are coming up for final readings while new measures on the agenda include holidays-with-pay bill, the Post Office savings bank bill and the immunity of Knesset Members bill.

ARCHIVES FOR T.A. RECORDS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The announcement of the establishment of Tel Aviv Archives to contain the records of this city will be made at the unveiling of the monument to the city founders at noon tomorrow. The archives will form part of the projected Historical and Archaeological Museum of Tel Aviv.

Kol Yisrael will broadcast three programmes this weekend devoted to the unveiling of the monument, the erection of which was decided upon at the city's 40th anniversary two weeks ago. They will be broadcast at 6.30 tomorrow (Friday) evening, at 8.45 on Saturday night, and at 8.30 on Sunday evening.

(See Tel Aviv Story — Page 4)

Chen Girl's Raincoat Held Invitation for U.S.Tour

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Last autumn 20-year-old Shulamit Paz, of Petah Tikva, who is in the Chen, was given one of the 5,000 raincoats that were distributed to the armed forces. In the pocket of the coat was an invitation to visit the U.S. for three months.

Late tonight Miss Paz was due to leave by air together with the donor of the raincoats, Mr. Fred Monosson, Treasurer of the Zionist Organization of America, who slipped the invitation into the pocket.

The lucky girl, who has completed two years of Army service and who has re-enlisted, will spend three months touring the U.S., assisting in the U.J.A. and Bond drives. She will also speak for the Soldiers' Welfare Fund. Mr. Yona Ettinger, a member of the Fund's Executive Committee, will also leave on the same plane.

Habanim Join Purim Fun

POST Staff Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A few dozen Habanim children living in a *ma'bara* near here received their first taste of Purim in Israel today, when they were brought into town to take part in the Carmel School's celebrations. Their everday clothes looked hardly different from the fancy dress costumes the townschildren put on, for they wore their colourful native garb and heavy silver jewellery.

In the club hut of the School the Habanim children, first shyly and then more boldly, participated in games and shows. Indeed, with much grace, they performed a show of their own. Never before had they celebrated Purim this way, according to a father who accompanied them. They mounted the lorry sadly when evening came to return to their *ma'bara* near Rehovot. It was the biggest treat they had had so far.

The Purim spirit rose to its peak today, with fancy dress parades everywhere. The Zoo was full to overflowing with shows. Indeed, with much long queues at the gate in the afternoon. It was a record for many years, according to Mr. Y. Geffer, the Zoo's manager.

Tomorrow afternoon the annual fancy dress competition will be held there in which every child may participate.

Purim At J'lem Camp

More than 1,000 immigrant children from Jerusalem *ma'barot* and "Korat Gag," including several who just arrived from Iraq, took part in Purim celebrations at the Talpiot camp in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon.

Among those present were Mr. David Remez, Minister of Education and Culture; Dr. A. Biran, District Representative; Mr. S. Z. Shragai, Mayor of Jerusalem; and Alouf-Mishneh M. Shoham, District Commander; teachers, educational workers, and members of the Jerusalem Fire Brigade Band.

A youth from Iraq read from the *Megillat Esther*.

Speaking to the children, Mr. Remez exhorted them to study diligently, work well and grow up as faithful sons of the Jewish people and State.

Earlier in the day children at the O.S.E. infirmary in Talpiot put on a special Purim show.

Clothing and shoe stores will close at 1 p.m. today in Jerusalem.

Several Hundred Easter Pilgrims to Cross Lines

Arrangements have been made for the Easter holidays to facilitate the crossing of the lines of several hundred persons wishing to attend the services in the Old City and Bethlehem. Good Friday services will be held in many churches today.

Members of the diplomatic and consular corps and their employees, tourists, pilgrims, foreign and local clergy, including Arab clergy, as well as foreign residents in Israel have been granted permission to cross over the weekend.

The traditional route through Jaffa Gate will be opened on Sunday morning to enable the consular procession to proceed to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. For those using Mandelbaum Gate arrangements have been made to keep the Gate open until 10 p.m. today and tomorrow.

In connection with the observance yesterday of Maundy Thursday, 50 Franciscan monks crossed the lines at Mandelbaum Gate and visited Mt. Zion where they held a short service. They then returned to the Old City.

Posters Warn Against Religious Coercion

Placards posted in Jerusalem yesterday by the "League for the Prevention of Religious Coercion in Israel" warned that the burning of cars in the streets of Jerusalem might lead to riot and open violence "because the free citizens of Jerusalem grow increasingly bitter, and because there are limits to their patience."

The posters warned that so long as there is no constitutional guarantee of freedom of religious conscience and practice, "religious fanatics will labour under the delusion that they will be able to impose a regime of religious coercion by means of force and intimidation."

The League demanded that each citizen be granted the right to observe his day of rest as he chooses.

Cinemas Ask Gov't Not to Change Time

An appeal to the Ministry of the Interior that the present winter time be retained, instead of changing to summer time, was made yesterday by the Jerusalem Branch of the Association of Cinema Owners.

The chief reason advanced by the group was that violence might break out over the early performances on the Sabbath, which are scheduled for 7 p.m., and during which time it will still be light under summer time.

Reparations for Camp Survivors Urged

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Thursday, (INA).—The United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting here yesterday adopted a resolution favouring indemnification for survivors of Nazi concentration camps, by 15 votes to 0 with 3 abstentions.

The resolution called on the German authorities to make the fullest possible reparation for injuries suffered from so-called scientific experiments in Nazi camps, and invites the IRO and any successor organization to alleviate the plight of the victims.

The resolution also requests the U.N. Secretary-General to study the possibility of obtaining further support to supplement the reparations measures and to report developments to the next session of the Council.

The Council approved a British resolution urging all member states to take part in the relief and rehabilitation programme for Korea, and it revoked a previous decision cutting off relations with non-governmental organizations which have members in Spain.

AGRON LEAVES FOR U.S.

LONDON, Thursday, (INA).— Mr. Gershon Agron, former Director of the Israel Government Information Services, and editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, left here today for the U.S. He had just concluded a two-week lightning tour of Britain on behalf of the Joint Palestine Appeal in the course of which Mr. Agron addressed over a dozen meetings, raising some £100,000 for the campaign.

Mr. Agron is visiting the U.S. on business on behalf of *The Jerusalem Post*.

GUARD FOILS THEFT AT REMEZ HOME

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A burglary was foiled at the home of Mr. David Remez, the Minister of Education, here last night by a policeman guarding the neighbouring home of the Prime Minister.

The thief, who was noticed trying to enter Mr. Remez's house at 15 Rehov Keren Kayemet, escaped. The house was unoccupied at the time.

US Senator Calls For M.E. Defence

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Instead of Europe the U.S. should concentrate on defending the Middle East, with its great oil reserves, because the third world war might be in that area, Democratic Senator Edwin Johnson told the U.S. Senate today. "The Eastern Mediterranean is not only the fever spot, but it is the foremost strategic spot in the world and therefore the exact location for the U.S. to develop its military strength," he said, speaking in the debate on sending American troops to Europe.

Declaring that "the current political trouble in Iran may cast the shadow of things to come," Mr. Johnson said that the enormous Persian oil reserves must be kept from Russia and made available to the Allies. "Whoever gains and maintains access to the black gold of the Persian Gulf will win World War III," he asserted.

American wartime bases in North Africa should be reopened at once and "anti-aircraft guns should bristle from every hillside in Turkey," he added.

The Senate agreed last night to vote on its controversial troops for Europe resolutions on April 2.

G.B.S. Leaves Money For New Alphabet

LONDON, Thursday, (Reuter). — George Bernard Shaw, in his will published today, left a gross estate of £367,233—and the most complicated will of the century.

The literary giant who was noted for the classic simplicity of his English drew up an involved 14-page document which only a lawyer could understand.

The main direction of the will was that the bulk of his fortune should go towards the establishment of his dream of many years—a phonetic English alphabet of 40 letters instead of the existing 26.

He made other important bequests to the British Museum, the Irish National Gallery, and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and also provided for a number of annuities and smaller bequests to servants and relatives.

New Kashmir Move in UN

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday, (Reuter). — Britain and the U.S. submitted to the Security Council today a revised version of their recent joint resolution on the three-year-old India-Pakistan dispute on Kashmir. Introducing it, the Chief British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, told the Council that U.N. arbitration would be the most effective way of settling the problem.

The new draft resolution, like the previous joint Anglo-American proposal submitted on February 21, called on India and Pakistan to cooperate with U.N. representatives in effecting the demilitarization of the states of Jammu and Kashmir. It also called on the parties to accept arbitration on all outstanding points if their discussions with the U.N. representative failed, in his own opinion, to result in full agreement.

Film Star Declares He Was Communist

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — A member of a Congressional committee revealed today that several well-known movie stars who were once Communists may follow Larry Parks in testifying about Communist activity in Hollywood.

Mr. Parks, star of "The Jolson Story," stated to Congressional investigators yesterday that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1941 till 1945. He said that he expected the admission to end his Hollywood career. He is the first Hollywood figure to admit openly that he had belonged to the Party.

A Federal Judge yesterday acquitted New York millionaire Frederick Vanderbilt Field of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer 32 questions put to him by the Senate which alleged Communist infiltration into the State Department.

Greek Parties Hold Back on Enosis

ATHENS, Thursday, (Reuter) — All Greek political party leaders decided yesterday to "seek a solution of the Cyprus issue within the framework of the traditional friendship between Britain and Greece."

The government, backed by all political parties, fully endorses the claim of the Greek majority in Cyprus for union with Greece. But it will at the present stage avoid taking any step which could be regarded as unfriendly to Britain, usually reliably sources said.

Premier at Meeting

The party leaders reached their decision today after a long meeting presided over by Prime Minister Sophocles Venizelos.

M. Tsaldaris, the Populist (Opposition) leader, has been holding talks in London with Mr. Winston Churchill and British Foreign Office officials.

In Washington yesterday, Democratic Senator Pat McCarran introduced a resolution into the Senate to instruct the U.S. delegation to the U.N. to favour the principle of self-determination for the people of Cyprus.

HISS GOES TO PRISON

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Alger Hiss, former high State Department official, surrendered today to begin serving a five-year prison sentence term for perjury in denying he passed state documents to a Soviet agent.

EUROPEAN FURNITURE
BEDROOM, DINING
BED-SITTING ROOMS
"Rosenfeld" china, crystal and silver.
Gifts for the coming holidays
"Signon"
61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa

Cables in Brief

COLLAPSE. — 50 children were injured in Calcutta when the roof of a primary school collapsed during a storm in the wake of a water spout.

REFUGEES. — 240 refugees have arrived in Yugoslavia from Bulgaria during the last 15 days, according to a report from Tanjug (the Yugoslav News Agency).

TRADE POLICY. — The U.S. Commerce Department will limit exports to the "normal requirements" of all importing countries, in order to protect U.S. domestic supply and national security, it was announced in Washington yesterday.

ATTLEE TO BE TREATED FOR ULCERS

LONDON, Thursday, (UP) — Prime Minister Attlee is suffering from a duodenal ulcer which will require hospital treatment for about three weeks, his physician said today. Mr. Attlee entered hospital yesterday for observation.

27 DIE IN CRASH

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, Thursday, (Reuter). — 27 persons were killed when a plane crashed here today near the village of Hatnecuvo, in the Bolivar Department of Colombia.

Personal Notices

A SON AND GRANDSON WAS BORN

The Rejwan and Minsky families have pleasure in announcing the birth of a son to their children

Morris and Georah Rejwan
on Monday, March 19, 1951.

The Brith-Milah will take place at the Shaarei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, on Monday, March 26, 1951, at 10 a.m.

All relatives and friends are cordially invited. This is the only intimation.

DAVID AND LOTTE (nee HIRSCH) REICHMANN take pleasure in inviting all relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their son

DAN

which will take place on Saturday, March 31, 1951 (שבת פ' שמיני) at the Ihud Shivat Zion Synagogue, 67 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, at 8.15 a.m. At Home, at 77 Keren Kayemet Blvd., from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HADASSAH ELINEVSKY — **RICHARD NELKEN**

WILL BE MARRIED

on Tuesday, March 27, at 4.30 p.m. at the Tel Aviv Hotel, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem. All friends and relatives are cordially invited. This is the only intimation.

DANIEL SARFATY, Tel Aviv — *LILY HAMMER, Tel Aviv*

Married

March 21, 1951. — 4 Rehov Joseph Israelis

We announce with deepest grief the death of our beloved husband and father,

Dr. EMIL M. KLEINHAUS

Berisi Kleinhaus (nee Frankel)
Uriel and Gabriel Kleinhaus.

74 Sea Road, Mount Carmel.
Haifa, March 21, 1951.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday performances for all at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Starting Saturday, March 24

EDISON
The Kings of Laughter
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
in Africa — Their funniest show of thrills and laughs
AFRICA SCREAMS
with the famous heavyweight champion MAX BAER.
Today at 3 p.m.: *THE RED PONY.*

Y.M.C.A. Cinema Auditorium — Tomorrow 24/3/51 only one performance at 6.15 p.m.
INGRID BERGMAN — CHARLES BOYER in M.G.M.'s colossal production
ARCH OF TRIUMPH
This is a story of love and murder with Charles Laughton (Hebrew titles). Sale of tickets from 3 p.m. today at Y.M.C.A. box office.

★ **EDEN** ★
Third Week
Never in a lifetime have eyes beheld its equal.
Clark GABLE, Leslie HOWARD
Vivien LEIGH, Olivia de HAVILLAND
Gone With the Wind
In splendid technicolor. 2 performances daily at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Running time 4 hours.
On Saturday at 7 p.m.

SEMADAR — Tel. 3472
JEAN GABIN — MAREILLE BALEINE
in the famous French film
PEPE LE MOKO
(the French Casba)
Sat. & Weekdays at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

O-R-I-O-N — Tel. 2914
In honour of the anniversary of its President, 20th Century Fox proudly presents its greatest production
WABASH AVENUE
starring BETTY GRABLE and VICTOR MATURE
In Technicolor.

TEL-OR — Tel. 6555
JOAN CRAWFORD — VAN HEFLIN
share the maddest love two people ever knew, in Warner Bros.' greatest drama
POSSESSED.
Today at 3 p.m.: *TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALL GAME.*

Studio
DANNY KAYE
Second Week
Virginia Mayo—Verra Ellen
In a miracle of music and merriment.
THE KID FROM BROOKLYN
(In technicolor)
With the Goldwyn beauties.
Also today at 3 p.m.
THE KID FROM BROOKLYN

ZION HALL
DENNIS MORGAN — JANIS PAIGE
DONE DE PORE
in a picture of magnificent splendour, a triumph of joy
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
Today at 3 p.m.: *MARK OF THE GORILLA*

YOU BUY FOR KEEPS

The Company builds and sells villas, flats, shops and offices in Cooperative Houses and undertakes popular housing schemes. Call on us for guidance and advice.

GOLDSTEIN BROS
HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
Rassco-Gor, Rambam Sqe., 45 Rehov H., Tel. 7261

Haifa Cinemas

FROM SAT. MARCH. 24

★ **HADAR** ★ Tel. 2509
The Man from Texas
James Craig, — Lynn Bari, Johnny Johnston

May Cinema
ROSEANNA McCOY
Farley Granger, Charles Bickford, Raymond Massey, Joan Evans.

MAYON CINEMA
The Corpse Came C.O.D.
based upon the novel by Jimmy Starr. With George Brent, Joan Blondell

EN DOR — Tel. 3471
CAPTAIN CHINA
John Payne. — Gail Russell

MORIAH — Tel. 4379
THE ENCHANTED COTTAGE
Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Herbert Marshall

ORAH — Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
'THE DAMNED DON'T CRY
Joan Crawford — David Brian

AMFITHEATRE — Tel. 4018
Second week
MARIE ANTOINETTE
Norma Shearer—Tyrone Power

ORION — Tel. 4020
2nd week
OH! YOU BEAUTIFUL DOLL
June Haver, Mark Stevens

ARMON — Tel. 4021
Israel Premiere
NO WAY OUT
Richard Widmark, Linda Darnell

Tel Aviv Cinemas

ALLENBY
JAMES STEWART
JANE WYMAN
MAGIC TOWN
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.

EDEN — Fourth Week
MOSHE OSHER in the great Yiddish film
YANKELE BLACKSMITH
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

ESTHER
BIG M.G.M. political drama
CRISIS
with Cary GRANT
Jose FERRER.
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

MIGDALOR — Second week
WALT DISNEY'S
CINDERELLA
Greatest picture since "Snow-White."
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
Today at 3 p.m. and on Sun. at 11 a.m.: *"STUBBORN"*

NOGRABI — Second Week
Gary COOPER
Paulette GODDARD
NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.

OPHIR — Sixth Week
GENE KELLY, FRANK SINATRA in the greatest musical in technicolor
ON THE TOWN
M.G.M. picture.
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

SHDEROTH
Tel Aviv Premiere!
Warner's great musical
MY WILD IRISH ROSE
Sat. at 6, 7.45, 9.45 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m. Today at 11 a.m. & 3 p.m.: *"ROBIN HOOD."*

TAMAR — Third Week
7 DAYS TO NOON
A FORUM FILM
Evening: 7, 9.
Non stop daily 9.45 to 5.30
No invitations
No reductions.
FRIDAY, MARCH 23 ONLY
"JUNGLE BOOK"
Beginning 9.45 a.m.
Last show at 3.15 p.m.

ORION — Second Week
Sat., at 5.45, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
Virginia Mayo, Joel McCrea in Warner's mighty drama
COLORADO TERRITORY
Daily at 3.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Today at 3 p.m. and on Sunday at 11 a.m.
COLORADO TERRITORY

MAURICE SCHWARTZ
THE WORLD FAMOUS ACTOR, IS NOW ON HIS WAY TO ISRAEL

In the role of Shylock, in the dramatization of Ibn Zabar's novel "SHYLOCK AND HIS DAUGHTER"
Drawing by Hirschfeld, N.Y. Times

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA

Tel Aviv: Habimah	Haifa: Armon	Jerusalem: Edison	Petah Tikva: Metzkai
Tuesday, 27. 3., 8 p.m.	Wed. 4. 4., 6 p.m.	Wed. 28. 3., 8.45 p.m.	Thurs. 5. 4., 6.30 p.m.
RIGOLETTO		**BARBER OF SEVILLE**	
Last appearance of the guest singer **S. JANKOVIC,** of the Belgrade Opera			
in the role of "RIGOLETTO"		in the role of "FIGARO"	
Conductor: H. Gelliskio		Conductor: G. Singer	

Tickets — Tel Aviv: Ballin, 61 Allenby; Haifa: Ginsburg; Jerusalem: Cohana; Petah Tikva: Metzkai Cinema

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, March 23, 1951
Adar II 26, 5711. Annual Text 14, 1379

A DAY of "feasting and gladness," as the Scroll of Esther calls it, Purim has a special significance for Tel Aviv. It DIZENGOFF was here, in HERITAGE the first all-Jewish town, that out of the traditional masquerades grew a new style of carnival, so attractive that half the country used to flock there to participate in the general merriment. In those days, the festivities culminated in the "Adloyada" — a name coined by the poet H. N. Bialik — with the Mayor of the City, the late Meir Dizengoff, riding on a white horse in front of the gay procession. Today, on the 90th anniversary of Dizengoff's birthday, when a memorial will be unveiled in his and his associates' honour, memories of old-time Purim celebrations will mingle with reflections on the stupendous rise of Tel Aviv.

It is little more than 40 years ago that the "Ahuzat Bayit" group set out to erect a garden suburb in the sand dunes north of Jaffa. The first 60 houses and the "Herzlia" Secondary School were built, and at the last meeting of the society, on May 21, 1910, the new suburb was named Tel Aviv, "Hill of Spring." In these forty-odd years, the area of the town has grown from 121 to 46,000 dunams, the population from 300 to 300,000, and the budget from a few thousand to ten million pounds. Nothing, perhaps illustrates this tale of a city better than the fact that, until 1922, Tel Aviv remained under the jurisdiction of Jaffa, whereas today Jaffa is incorporated into Tel Aviv.

There was not always Purim in Tel Aviv. The town had to suffer not only wartime shelling, air raids, mass searches, curfews and martial law, but also serious economic setbacks. But nothing could stop its rise. In many fields, cultural and commercial, it became a centre of national activities, and in the memorable midnight hour of May 14, 1948, Tel Aviv was privileged to witness the Declaration of Independence and to become the seat of the Provisional Government.

Every city has its own physiognomy and its own problems. To a certain degree, the three principal towns of Israel are comparable to Rome, Genoa, and Milan. As in these great Italian cities, nature and history have combined to determine their character and function: Jerusalem, the eternal capital of the country; Haifa, its important seaport; and Tel Aviv, the prototype of urban development. Nowhere are the social, political, and cultural problems of local self-government as clearly visible as in Tel Aviv. Town-planning and slum clearance, public services and education, budget and taxation, are setting tasks of ever growing dimensions. They can and will be mastered if the pioneering spirit of the founders is kept alive.

AMERICAN juvenile comics once fixed the Moon as a cratered place where queer dog-like creatures popped out of holes to look at human beings with gas-masks as these stepped out of their spaceship. In papers for twelve-year-olds, the Moon became the scene of a marvellous civilization which could mount a space-army quite capable of capturing America, or, say, Russia, in a blitz. Now scientists connected with the Festival of Britain are going to make it possible for visitors to the Exhibition to hear echoes coming from the Moon. Outgoing pulses will be recorded on "pips" on a cathode-ray tube, while the returning impulses, having travelled the 500,000 miles from the Moon in about 2½ seconds, will register on the human ear as "echos." It is just as well that pupils do not generally suffer from addiction to scientific experiments, because we should hate a lovely lyric about

Then artful maiden with orbit for eyes
Whose magnets call the Moon to rise
And with the rapturous revolution that the virgin goddess makes approached, encourage, [illegible]

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF 'FATHER OF TEL AVIV'

Tel Aviv Outgrowing Original Plan

By S. Shapiro

A marble plinth with a metal bas-relief depicting Tel Aviv's past, present and future, will be erected in "Pioneers Square", at the corner of Shderot Rothschild and Rehov Nahlat Binyamin in a few days. The bas-relief was designed and executed by Mr. A. Pevzer, whose sketch is reproduced above. The lower section shows the first levelling of the sand dunes, the centre, the beginning of the city, with the first watertower, the Herzlia Secondary School, and Dizengoff's house. At top is a montage of present city landmarks.

WHEN Mr. Akiva - Arish Weiss outlined before the initial meeting of the Ahuzat-Bait society in 1908 his idea for a metropolis with a population of one million, whose skyscrapers would rival those of New York, the good men of Jaffa smiled to themselves: what they wanted was a quiet suburb far from the eternal din of Jaffa's street vendors. But, then, Weiss was a dreamer, although he was also a shrewd dealer in jewellery. Over 30 years later Weiss published a book describing a plan for world peace. People did not read the book; it was published in the middle of World War II.

The 66 families who subscribed to the scheme in 1909 were a mixed lot. Ben-Zion Mossinsohn was the principal of the Herzlia college; Simha-Alter Gutman was better known as the Hebrew author S. Ben-Zion; Yehuda-Leib Puchovsky was a physician; Haim Harari, Shlomo Abulafia, Haim Bugrachov, David Smilansky and Yehuda Metzman-Cohen were teachers; Mordechai ben Hillel Hacohen was among other things a newspaperman; Yehezkel Danin and Dov Berger were merchants. There were also the Chelouche brothers (Yaacov and Yosef) and Meir Dizengoff was a young engineer, very energetic and endowed with an innate "savoir-vivre" and good humour in dealing with people; 14 couples and 10 widows of the City's fathers are still alive. Young Meir was known for his (unsuccessful) attempts to establish a glass-ware factory in Tantura, and later turned to representing shipping companies. Most of the group were merchants or senior officials of banks, Zionist organisations, and so on and they wanted a competent, realistic leader. So Dizengoff became the first chairman of the board. His name was soon to be identified with the town.

Quiet Suburb

At first, Tel Aviv was a quiet suburb, half-an-hour's ride in a "diligence" from Jaffa. There were walls around the quarter and nobody bothered to close his doors. The elected council was enlivened by heated discussions on whether to allow the opening of a kiosk for the sale of cold drinks on weekdays. The residents could not depend on the policeman supplied by the "Kaimakam," the Turkish governor, because he usually shared the profits with the thieves. The scavenger had to be closely supervised, too, because he tended to overlook his duty of cleaning the dustbins three times a week, although the council supplied him with a mule. The only symbol of culture was the Herzlia College.

The town was abandoned during the First World War by order of the Turkish authorities, and only a small group of watchmen remained — one of them, Mr. Saadia Shoshani, is a member of the present Municipal Council; another was Yitzhak Olshansky, now Mr. Justice Olshan of the Supreme Court; and a third was Yitzhak Hos. New immigrants from Poland sponsored the building of a "modern" quarter, called "Lev Tel Aviv," situated along Rehov Nahmani and in Montefiore, east of Allenby Road. The wave of immigration from Germany in 1933, resulted in the growth of a "German Quarter" in the north.

Plans Outstripped

There is a collection of "Future Development Plans" in some drawers of the municipality's technical department, the earliest being that which Sir Patrick Geddes, a British architect, produced in 1922 for the area north of 2nd of November Square and reaching to Rehov Frishman. All plans proved to be outdated before the municipality had got around to discussing them. "We want to build our city quickly, we have no patience," Dizengoff told a visiting newspaperman in 1921. He was planning a large port, an extension of the building area to the Yarkon River, the construction of a theatre and the setting up of an industrial area.

Today Tel Aviv's problem is not that of building, but restricting expansion. The city is over-inflated. The Government is asking Tel Aviv to arrange for a dispersal of its population, but the trend seems to be for the gradual fulfilment of Akiva Weiss' dream — a dream which was set in motion by Dizengoff.

EISENHOWER'S SNUB WORRIES ANKARA

Turkey Asks Assurance of U.S. Aid

By Yaakov Oliver
Special to THE POST

ANKARA. — A YEAR ago, a distinguished American visitor asked Ismet Inonu, who was then President of Turkey, whether the Turkish Army would help Iran or any other neighbouring country if the latter were attacked by the Russians. Inonu answered with a counter-question: "Would the USA help Turkey if she were attacked?"

Today the first question does not have to be asked any more. Turkey demonstrated her determination to fight Communist aggression, when her new President Celal Bayar last summer ordered a brigade of 5,000 Turkish soldiers to fight with the U.N. troops in Korea.

Turkey was neutral in World War II, but she is unlikely to remain so in a future world war. President Celal Bayar explained to this writer that he believes in "one world, one peace, one war," and "therefore neutrality will be impossible." The same opinion has been expressed by Fuad Koprulu, Turkey's Minister of Foreign Affairs. The spokesman for the opposition, Kazim Gulek, Secretary-General of former President Inonu's People's Republican Party, does not believe in the possibility of Turkish neutrality either, although he might consider it desirable.

Reassurance Needed

While this republic of 21 million inhabitants repeatedly demonstrates her alignment with an anti-Communist bloc, Turkey does not know how much help she may expect from the U.S.A. if she is attacked by her northern neighbours. Most Turks do not feel entirely reassured, despite American Military Aid and despite the series of visits by American Congressmen and Army and Navy commanders. The fact that Turkey was refused full-fledged membership in the Atlantic Union, and the fact that General Eisenhower during his extensive trip throughout Europe did not come to Turkey, make leading Turks feel uneasy about the USA's war-time intentions.

Meanwhile the Turks are doing what they can to help themselves. Turkey's most serious military problem is the impossibility of quick mobilisation. The 1,400 kilometres from Turkey's Bulgarian border in the West to her Soviet border in the East are connected only by a single railway line. The maximum daily capacity of this railway is twelve trains of 50 wagons each. To transport one division from one part of Turkey to the other takes four to five days. This is why a large army has to be kept permanently in the border region, if Turkey wants to repulse a possible aggression. The Turkish government is forced to keep under arms two entire classes, each of about 175,000 men, and to spend one tenth of her total national income, or 42 per cent of her annual budget, for defence purposes.

Two Million Men

Turkey could mobilize about two million men, if given sufficient time. At present Turkish land forces consist of 22 infantry units, six armoured brigades, and three cavalry regiments. Infantry retains the most important place in the Turkish armed forces. It is equipped with up-to-date arms. The cavalry is also equipped with modern arms and is partly motorized. The artillery is mostly motorized and equipped with 10,5 cm. gun-howitzers. The land forces are divided into three army and nine army-corps regions.

Turkish Air Force equipment and training methods are chiefly American. There are approximately 1,000 aircraft, half of which have been received from the USA. The total personnel of the Air-Force is about 9,000 men, organized in three units.

The effective strength of the Turkish Navy is about 850 officiers and nearly 5,000 men. There is a naval base at Golcuk in the Gulf of Izmir, which is quite modern. It is planned to enlarge this base, and provide docks and building-slips. The fire-power, speed, and tonnage of Turkey's Navy, however, remain far below that of Russia's Black Sea Fleet.

A new Bill for the Reorganisation of the Armed Forces, recently submitted by the Government to the National Assembly, aims at correcting some present weaknesses. An important provision is the training of a larger number of N.C.O.s. Another innovation proposed by the Bill is a new system of mobilization which would secure that each mobilised unit draw one fourth of its troops from soldiers actually under training, while the rest would come from the reserves of previously trained men.

Morale High

Whatever the present technical shortcomings, morale is high. The Communist Party, which was never allowed to become legal is insignificant. The minority question, once a weak spot in Turkey's internal cohesion, has lost its sharpness: the Greeks have become allies, the Armenians as a result of their tragic fate are no longer active in politics, while most of Turkey's nomadic Kurds became settled villagers during the last 15 years. In addition, the Turkish Government has introduced an increasingly liberal minority-policy, since Ankara became aware of the fact that the anti-minority tax and forced labour of 1942 are incompatible with Turkey's desire to be considered a Democracy.

During the first weeks of World War II, the Turks signed a treaty of alliance with Great Britain and France, which is still in force. No similar treaty with the U.S. is in existence yet. Turkish official policy now hopes that a Mediterranean Defence Alliance attached to the Atlantic Union, or some other international arrangement, will finally bring them into the much desired formal military association with the USA. Most Turks want peace, but it becomes increasingly evident that they are ready to use arms against aggression from the North.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By Nathaniel Gubbins

"Relaxation therapist relieves nervous hyper-tension...fatigue."
—Advertisement.

JUST relax on the sofa, Mr. Gubbins. Comfortable?

Yes, doctor.

Now keep your mind a complete blank until I ask you what you're thinking about. Then tell me the first thing that comes into your head. Got that?

Yes, doctor.

What are you thinking about?

Twenty thousand women.

Great heavens, Mr. Gubbins. This is serious.

Yes, doctor.

What sort of women?

Fat women, doctor.

This is worse than ever. One can only call it the perversion of an ideal. What are these women doing?

Slimming, doctor.

Ah, I see. The idealist, disgusted by ugliness, forming 20,000 mind images of beauty. How are your brain children acquiring form and grace?

According to the papers, 20,000 fat women have written to the B.B.C. asking for a new slimming diet on the evening television programme. How does this concern you?

I'm frightened, doctor.

Frightened of 20,000 fat women?

I think they're not only fat but mad, too. Think of 20,000 women at large, all fat and raving mad.

Why mad, Mr. Gubbins?

Only mad women would spend their mornings searching shops for food, and their evenings learning how not to eat it.

Well, dear Pig, I am not a Communist, though I must admit to being rather dirty, owing to the fuel shortage and the price of electricity.

One recalls that savage doggies have destroyed more than 1,000 sheep in the past twelve months, which is hardly a friendly thing to do during an acute shortage of meat.

From my own reading of the news I find that doggies are also neglecting their duties towards us. The recent case of a house-dog who slept while burglars stole jewels under his snoring nose, is only one of many.

This lethargy among doggies may be due to diet deficiency, or lack of bones, though I believe the true friends of man have turned against us in our hour of need.

Instead of friendship glowing brightest in adversity, our four-legged pals have begun to hate us now we are short of food. In their sullen rage they are attacking our livestock, allowing burglars to steal our valuables and organizing car smashes. It won't be long before they help burglars to steal our property and push us under buses.

Ever yours, etc.,

Fan Mail

ANOTHER letter from the reader who has written in for twenty years to say how much he hates this column and always addresses me as "Dear Piz."

Dear Pig,

You was worse than ever last week. I see you are still attacking the ladies and sneering at dogs what are man's best friend. You are nothing but a dirty Communist.

Readers' Letters

NEW RATION BOOKS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,— An announcement has just been published concerning the issue of new ration books and the subsequent withdrawal of the old ones. Nothing has been said about the remaining clothing and shoe coupons in the old books. We have been saving our points for larger items (bed linens and coats) for which a yearly allocation of points is insufficient, and which we can acquire by transferring points left over from the previous year.

I would be much obliged if you could get a clear statement regarding these points, so that we could utilise them before surrendering our old ration books.

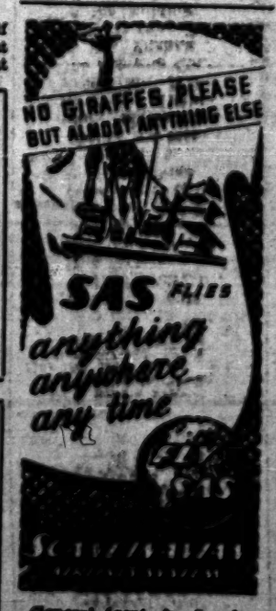
If it is true that clothing and footwear points from the old books are not transferable to the next yearly allocation, the government rationing policy will only prove that those who saved their points and trusted the government were wrong, and the panic-buyers were right.

Yours, etc.,
D. PATZ

Givatayim, March 19.

NAVIT
Monday, March 26, 8 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem
On public request
PIANO RECITAL
YAHLI WAGMAN
in a new programme.
Works by Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Ravel, Debussy, etc.
Tickets at "Hastid" and "Gasit."
Bookshops.
Popular Prices.

OMEN MIZRACHI
Women's Organization
AND YOUNG OMEN
"Moday Lezarbut Tosaf"
A purim party and reception in honour of visitors will take place on Sunday, March 25, at 5 p.m. at Beth Meir, (near the Jewish Agency)
Opening by the President, Mrs. Harsay
Artistic programme: singing, recitation, music
Members of the Mizrachi cordially invited.



General Agents for Israel:
M. Dizengoff & Co.
TEL AVIV: [illegible]
HAIFA: [illegible]
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JUST OUT
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ISRAEL
YEAR BOOK 1950/51
Reviewing events in Israel since the establishment of the State, dealing with
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Introductory chapters describe the pre-State era, the founding of the State and the War of Independence.
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Valuable Statistics, more than 100 Illustrations, Multicoloured Road Map of Israel.
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MIDNIGHT STARLIGHT
And as RVW's plane was gaining height nearing Havana, Miami's lights seemed to be fading away into serried insignificance. Those lights down there seemed so fickle, so artificial, so mundane and terrestial — when he compared them with those celestial, luminous, bright pieces of mystery, fascination, bewilderment and awe called stars. How elated did he feel.
Nathanya's wide open arms are beckoning you. 10 plots in the suburbs of Nathanya at a real bargain price. Plots studding Weizmann's Blvd. and Herzl street in Nathanya. 8 1-Dunam smiling plots in Raanana. 41 Dunam area in Raanana. 4 1½ Dunams plots in Even Yehuda — cheap. 10 Dunams area in Kadima. Immense number of plots in Holon—IL.50 a plot. A number of occupied flats in Ramat Gan—a solid investment. 1½ Dunam of land in Bat Yam — the new Israel's Riviera — for sale. A pharmacy with dwelling plots in a suburb of Tel Aviv — for immediate sale.
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Tanners Shoe Co., Boston (Mass.)
You can also obtain high quality nylon stockings and textiles at lowest prices.

Jewish Agency for Eretz Israel, Department for Absorption of Immigrants
State of Israel, Ministry of Defence and Labour, Dept. for Advancement of Refugee
INTENSIVE HEBREW STUDY COURSES (REFRESHER)
for members of the Zion professions will be opened on May 1, on Mount Carmel (limit term) on May 14, in Ramleh (limited term).
Students will be accommodated in boarding houses during the four months of the course. The cost of the course, including accommodation, food, tuition, transport and cultural activities is IL.150, payable in cash before the opening of the seminary.
The course is open to new immigrants possessing a university degree or its equivalent in professions of an urban character.
Registration on Mondays and Fridays between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Wednesdays from 3 p.m. to 12 noon and 3-5 p.m. at the district offices:
Tel Aviv: 46 Rehov Allenby
Jerusalem: 13 Rehov Agrippas
Haifa: Rehov Hanassi, Room M. Office of the Jewish Agency.

GENERAL ZIONIST WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF ISRAEL
NOTICE
Guests participating in the party to be held on March 25, 1951, at the Sharon Hotel are requested to get in touch with the Koppel Taxi Service, Tel. 3365 in connection with travelling arrangements. Guests should bring their meat coupons with them.

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K. L. M.
SUMMER TIME TABLE 1951
We beg to announce our new summer schedule, which will be in force from
APRIL 15 UNTIL OCTOBER 20, 1951
DEPARTURES FROM LYDDA:
Every Tuesday at 4 a.m.
to TEHERAN (arr. 9.25 a.m.) and KARACHI (arr. 5.30 p.m.) with direct connections to the Far East and Australia.
Every Wednesday at 1.45 p.m.
to AMSTERDAM (arr. 8.35 p.m.) with direct connections to London, Montreal, Buenos Aires, and to NEW YORK (arr. 12.35 p.m. next day.)
Every Friday at 7.45 a.m.
to ROME, MUNICH and AMSTERDAM (arr. 7.35 p.m.) and NEW YORK (arr. 10.25 p.m. next day)
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EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES IN JERUSALEM
8.30 a.m. Sunrise Service — St. Andrew's Church
7 p.m. Easter Rally — Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall
The Combined Promotional Service will be in charge of the party of outstanding American Preachers, Soloists, and Instrumentalists now touring Israel.
A cordial welcome is extended to all to hear these talented personalities.
ADMISSION FREE

Rev. H.W. Armstrong of Pasadena, Cal. U.S.A. Internationally known Lecturer & Editor.

DOLLAR CREDIT MUST BE MET TO ENSURE IMMIGRATION AND ECONOMIC STABILITY

GRANT-IN-AID WOULD INCREASE ISRAEL'S PRODUCTIVITY

The following is the text of the Israel note requesting a grant-in-aid from the U.S. of $240,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, which was presented to the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Aubrey Eban, in Washington yesterday.

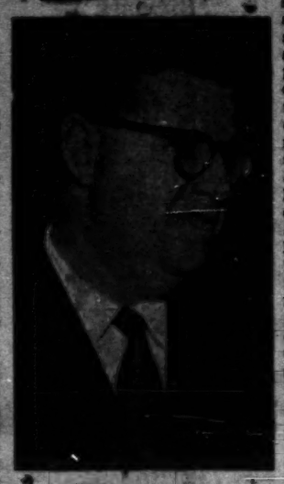
THE Ambassador of Israel presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of State and has the honour to submit herewith a request by the Government of Israel for financial assistance by grant-in-aid from the United States of America, to the extent of $189,000,000 for the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.

2. After estimating its potential sources of foreign exchange for that period, and notwithstanding the remarkable efforts and sacrifices which the people of Israel are making towards the attainment of economic stability, the Government of Israel still faces the prospect of a considerable dollar deficiency. If this shortage cannot be made good, it will become impossible to maintain living standards even at their present reduced level, while Israel's industrial and agricultural development is liable to become impeded, or even paralyzed, through lack of continuous supplies of raw materials and capital goods. On the other hand, the availability of adequate dollar exchange would enable Israel to advance rapidly towards increased productivity and economic equilibrium during the coming few years of heavy immigration.

3. The government of Israel has observed the historic role of the United States aid programmes in enabling many other friendly countries, in similar emergencies, to achieve rapid economic recovery. It also recalls with gratitude the many acts testifying to the special ties of friendship between the peoples of the United States and Israel. In that spirit the government of Israel now calls attention to its economic problems, many of which go far beyond the normal scope of national responsibility.

ISRAEL DISCHARGES PRIMARY MISSION

4. Immediately upon the proclamation of its independence, and while still struggling for sheer physical survival, Israel set itself to discharge the primary mission for which it was established. Waves of immigration have converged upon Israel from all parts of the world, especially from Central, Southern, and Eastern Europe, and from Islamic countries in West Asia and North Africa. The Jews remaining in Central and Eastern Europe are but the pathetic remnants of once prosperous communities whose manpower and institutions were ruthlessly consumed by murderous persecution unparalleled in the annals of history. Their desire to abandon the scene of their people's agony and martyrdom is overpowering. It is reinforced by their inborn preference for a life of democratic freedom in a society which upholds as the chief focus of national pride the very Jewish traditions and associations which had been the target of such brutal persecution in Europe. On the other hand, in many parts of the Moslem world Jewish minorities have lived for centuries under an intermittent and precarious tolerance, punctuated by periods of disorder and oppression. In recent generations the rise of a strong national consciousness throughout this area has imparted to Jewish minorities a sharpened sense of separateness and insecurity. At the same time, the echoes of Israel's achievement have awakened a messianic urge for redemption, which makes Jewish minorities in Arab countries increasingly unwilling to sustain a lot so stoically borne by their ancestors for centuries past, as long as it seemed inexorable. An independent state



AMBASSADOR EBAN

which makes the absorption and rehabilitation of Jewish immigrants the central purpose of its life has become a compelling magnet to all Jews who lack freedom and dignity in their present abodes. This is one of the spontaneous and irresistible movements of mass migration which have revolutionized the history of peoples. In recent months the threat of world conflict has added a fresh incentive to Jewish immigration — a desperate urge to find shelter before the storm breaks, and while liberty of movement still remains.

5. While the rate and scale of immigration to Israel are largely determined by conditions in Europe and the Moslem world, Israel's resolve to accept immigrants without restriction is animated by a sense of inescapable responsibility. The people of Israel are themselves, for the most part, immigrants — survivors of pogroms and persecution; they know well that to refuse entry to their kinsmen now may mean the renunciation of that crucial opportunity forever. Indeed, some countries have actually established official deadlines before which all prospective emigrants must leave. It is inconceivable that Israel can incur the moral responsibility for whatever might befall Jews who seek admission to Israel and are denied it. Jewish communities throughout the world, and especially in the United States, have spent much effort and sacrifice on Israel's behalf, in the clear expectation that they were thus establishing a permanent haven for all oppressed and insecure Jews in need of a home. It is noteworthy that President Truman's recommendation in 1946 for the transfer of Jewish displaced persons from Europe to Palestine marked the beginning of the United States' specific interest in the search for a solution of this problem. Thus, every circumstance of humanitarian concern and moral principle compels Israel, with the fervent approval of its own public and of Jewish opinion everywhere, to uphold and maintain freedom of immigration. Moreover, from the viewpoint of Israel's own interest, even if heavy immigration is accounted an economic liability in the short term, it must certainly in the long run be regarded as an asset, since it will enhance Israel's self-reliance, its economic strength, and its creative capacity.

IRAQI EMIGRATION SPEEDED

6. The conditions which govern the scale of immigration to Israel can well be illustrated by reference to the Jews of Iraq. When the government of Iraq allowed Iraqi Jews to register for emigration, it was thought by many observers that no more than 30,000 would exercise that option. In fact, about 105,000 out of a total of 130,000 Jews registered for emigration and made plans to leave for Israel. On receiving permission to leave the country, an Iraqi Jew loses his citizenship, whereupon it becomes urgent to effect his emigration without delay. In recent months, the government of Israel has been exhorted by the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom to make every effort to speed up the evacuation of Iraqi Jews. The government of Israel, in pursuance of its own policy, has increased the monthly rate threefold in full knowledge of the resulting aggravation of its financial problems.

7. As a result of this immigration, the dominant feature in the life of Israel is the spectacular increase of its population. On May 14, 1948, the Jewish population of Palestine was 650,000. Between that date and the end of 1950, 511,000 immigrants entered the country, representing a 78 per cent increase in the overall population total. About half a million new immigrants are expected to arrive within the next three or four years. By the end of 1954, Israel will have trebled its population mainly by immigration. This rate of population increase has no precedent; manifestly it calls for a financial effort on an unusual scale.

8. In receiving these immigrants Israel has solved problems which would otherwise fall on international agencies and on other governments. For example, the admission to Israel of nearly all Jews from displaced persons' camps in the American Zone of Germany has directly liberated the United States Treasury from a considerable and continuous expenditure. For many years the European refugee problem had baffled the resources and capacity of the refugee organizations established under the auspices of the League of Nations and the United Nations. Israel has absorbed large numbers of refugees who were the objects of this international concern, without even having received any reparations from Germany for the wholesale spoliation and destruction of Jewish property in Europe. Moreover, by absorbing Jewish communities which were living in conditions of insecurity or discrimination, Israel has eliminated potential points of friction and instability in more than one area of the world.

9. The difficulty of financing the absorption of this enormous population increase has been aggravated still further by Israel's defence burdens. At its very inception, Israel was forced to mobilize all its resources in fighting, alone and unaided, its battle of survival against overwhelming odds. The aggressive onslaught of the Arab states was successfully repelled; yet their persistent refusal to conclude a final peace settlement continues to strain the resources of Israel by necessitating heavy defence expenditure, on which also the mounting international tension has an inevitable bearing.

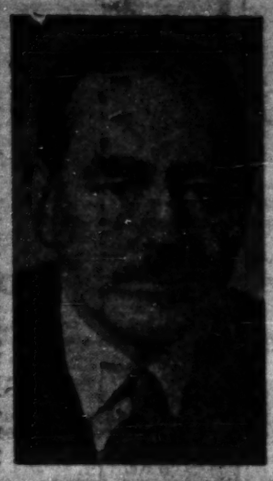
10. In addition to the burdens imposed by immigration and defence, the government of Israel has undertaken to make its due contribution towards the solution of the Arab refugee problem in the Near East. It has declared its willingness to support the Reintegration Fund to be established by the United Nations by paying into it funds accruing from compensation for abandoned Arab lands, on the understanding that such funds will be used for the permanent resettlement of Arab refugees in conditions which would conform with their own welfare and with the ultimate stability of the Near East. Under this arrangement, which has been publicly announced in the United Nations, Israel is probably assuming a heavier financial commitment in the Arab refugee problem than any other single member government, notwithstanding the fact that the problem itself was actually created in the course of a deliberate attempt to destroy Israel's existence, as a result of which Israel sustained heavy and widespread material damage.

11. A country which increases its population by 50 per cent in 2½ years, while simultaneously sustaining a heavy burden for its defence and preparing to make a substantial financial contribution towards the solution of the Arab refugee problem, cannot obviously develop its productive resources to the extent required by these vast burdens without massive outside assistance. Israel, however, has itself made a maximal effort to solve the economic problems with which it has been confronted. This effort has been made in two directions. On the one hand, the standard of living of the population has been drastically reduced and a severe austerity regime instituted. On the other hand, every possible means has been adopted to increase production in both agriculture and industry, with impressive results. Whereas the population increased by 20 per cent in 2½ years, agricultural production rose during the same period by 70-80 per cent, and industrial production by 40-50 per cent. It is clear, therefore, that Israel is seeking supplementary external aid only after having imposed upon itself heavy sacrifice and considerable self-denial.

INVESTMENT TARGETS RAISED

12. The magnitude of the effort which Israel has put forth for its own economic development is illustrated by the achievement of net new investment of approximately the equivalent of $190m. in the calendar year 1949, and of approximately $270m. in 1950. This new investment was equivalent to more than 25 per cent of Israel's total national income in 1949, and to more than 30 per cent of the national income in 1950. Yet, Israel now proposes further to raise its annual investment target to the equivalent of approximately $360m. There is no choice: no lesser target would be compatible with the full productive employment of Israel's people. But it is obvious that the gap in the balance of payments, which is the most striking expression of Israel's economic difficulties, cannot be closed by its own exertions in the immediate future.

13. Since heavy immigration seems certain to continue for the next three or four years, the consequent distortion of Israel's economy is bound to persist for that period. The very measures which Israel is adopting to add to its productive capacity are liable, in the short run, to increase the disturbances in the balance of payments. The required diversion of Israel's own resources from production for current consumption to investment work will create inflationary pressure on scarce supplies of consumption goods. Israel is grateful for the great contribution to her long-term productive facilities which is being made through the credits of $135m. received from the United States Export-Import Bank. Israel also places great reliance for her economic development on the resources for productive purposes which will be sought through the sale of bonds to the public in the United States of America. These imports for specific investment purposes, however, need to be supplemented by a diversion of Israel's own productive capacity from consumption needs to the production of capital goods. The grant-in-aid from the government of the United States, for which the government of Israel is herewith applying, would bridge this gap in the availability of consumption goods until the increased production of Israel, which will be the consequence of the capital imports, can catch up with the needs of the population and assure economic stability. This American aid, extended over a brief period of time, can lead to the achievement of Israel's economic equilibrium, in full conformity with the concept of economic recovery which has inspired the aid programmes of the United States since their inception.



SECRETARY ACHESON

Building Materials

14. Most prominent among the purposes for which grant-in-aid assistance is requested is one most directly connected with immigration. If the immigrants are to be employed productively, they must have houses near their places of work. The house to be provided is of the simplest character, having an average total cost of approximately IL. 750, the equivalent of $2,100. At the present time, many tens of thousands of immigrants are in huts and tents. The average housing rate of the population of Israel is three persons per room, while a large part of the population lives at the standard of five persons per room. To alleviate this shortage, it is proposed to build approximately 70,000 housing units in the year July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952, to accommodate roughly 250,000 persons. The total cost would be approximately $150m. — and

CURB TO INFLATION TENDENCIES

15. Grant-in-aid assistance in the form of supplies needed specifically to restrain the stress of the inflationary pressures is requested in the amount of $105m. As mentioned above, in the year July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952, Israel will be attempting to raise her total investment towards the target of an annual rate of approximately $500m. Even under a system of austerity, Israel will require, in the year July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952, at the price levels which prevail today, about $325m. of imports apart from imports for specific investment purposes.

16. An additional grant-in-aid of approximately $15m. is requested for the insurance and shipping costs connected with the delivery of the above commodities to Israel. This amount has been estimated on the assumption that the affected commodities would be purchased not only in the United States but also in other friendly countries, from which shipping costs might in some cases be lower than from the United States.

17. The specific uses of the requested grant-in-aid might then be outlined as in the following table:

Approximate List of Purchases to Be Financed with Requested Grant-in-Aid

A. Materials, fixtures, and equipment required to be imported for the construction of 70,000 housing units	$150m.
B. Supplies required to restrain the inflationary pressure of the investment and defence programmes:	
(a) Wheat	$35m.
(b) Fodders	15m.
(c) Oilseeds	10m.
(d) Fertilizers and seeds	10m.
(e) Cotton, other fibres and textile materials	10m.
(f) Leather, hides, chemicals and minor waterials	10m.
(g) Petroleum	25m.
	105m.
C. Shipping and insurance services	15m.
TOTAL	$120m.

18. The close link between economic stability and political freedom is becoming increasingly understood in all parts of the world. The future of Israel's social and political system is an issue of direct consequence to the cause of world democracy. Israel has established a parliamentary democracy in an area where democratic ideals and principles have not yet struck deep roots. While many countries have recently achieved institutional freedom, not all have simultaneously fought with any marked effect against the traditional social and economic inertia which condemns countless multitudes to a life of squalor and misery. Unless democracy proves its capacity both to ensure political freedom and to realize a vision of society based on expanding horizons of material welfare and cultural progress, it will find itself hard-pressed in its struggle to compete against feudal traditionalism on the one hand and modern negations of political democracy on the other. The success of Israel's efforts to combine political freedom with economic progress will certainly affect the prestige of democracy in the many years. In the last three decades successive presidents of the United States have associated the American people, by close bonds of sympathy and support, with the rebirth of Israel as a modern embodiment of an ancient tradition which bequeathed to the world some of the basic moral ideals on which civilization is founded.

At every decisive stage in Israel's recent development, the efforts and sacrifices of Israel's people, and of Jewish communities working for Israel's welfare, have received notable support from the President, the government, and the Congress of the United States of America. American representatives in the United Nations have carried this policy into the highest international forum. Israel will always feel the most profound gratitude for the memorable steps taken by President Truman and the government of the United States in favour of the re-establishment of an independent Israel, its official recognition, and its formal admission to the world community. In seeking the support of the United States for its arduous task of economic development and consolidation, and for its unprecedented efforts in providing homes for so many within so short a time, the government of Israel is advocating the maintenance and extension of a traditional relationship firmly established in the hearts of both peoples.

Tourists and Visitors to Jerusalem are welcomed to attend FILM SHOWS ON LIFE IN ISRAEL in the Hall of the Keren Hayesod Head Office, presented daily from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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Forthcoming departures:
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT
MARCH 25 — MARCH 31, 1951

DATE:	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday, March 25	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London
	L.A.I.	Rome, Vienna
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
Monday, March 26	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	EL AL	Khartoum, Nairobi, Livingstone, Johannesburg
Tuesday, March 27	K.L.M.	Teheran
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
Wednesday, March 28	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	P.I.A.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
Thursday, March 29	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York
	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
Friday, March 30	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	L.A.I.	Rome
Saturday, March 31	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Vienna

FROM HAIFA PORT
S/S "HERMAN" sailing on March 29 to Genoa, Marseilles.
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
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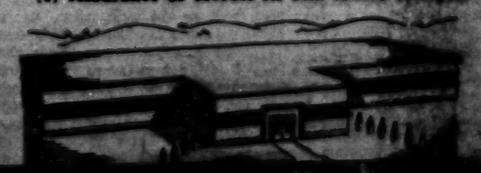
Tel Aviv: 44 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin; Jerusalem: Rehov Jaffa, Sansour Bldg.; Haifa: 37 Rehov Herzl.
Price lists and forms to be sent to relatives and friends, are available at above stores.
Thanks to our gift scheme, you receive:
(a) Shoes comparable in quality and price to high-quality American shoes.
(b) Elimination of extra costs and saving of points
(c) Assurance of correct fit and choice of style.



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FULL TEXT OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM ON MARCH 15

COMMONS AGREES ARAB REFUGEES MUST BE SETTLED OUTSIDE ISRAEL

In a brief debate on the Arab refugees in the House of Commons on March 15, the speakers acknowledged the impracticability of the return of the refugees to Israel and discussed the problem of their resettlement. The following text of the parliamentary debate is taken from the official "Hansard."

Mr. Pickthorn (Carlton, Conservative): May I ask a question, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, without losing any hopes which I may have for the future? I thought that it had been considered that possibly it would be more easy for both sides of the House to make this short debate useful if we began with a Ministerial statement.

The Minister of State (Mr. Younger): Some ten days ago at Question Time, I was invited to make a considered statement, and I have been preparing to do so. I want to keep the statement as short as I can, as there is not much time to cover the whole ground. The House will realize that the whole of this tragic problem arises from the Palestine conflict. I hope that we shall be able to keep as much as possible of the old discussions about that conflict out of the debate tonight, because if we are to solve the problem of the refugees, it is important that there should be an atmosphere of increasing conciliation and that we should not revive old memories unnecessarily.

It may be remembered that in the early months of 1948, the problem of the refugees who had just left their homes had to be shouldered by the Governments of the neighbouring countries. But that could not last long — their resources were too limited — and as early as 1948 the distress relief project was organized by the United Nations Media-

tor. In November of the same year, the General Assembly of the United Nations took a hand and established the five of the major organizations — the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees—which carried on until April, 1950, working with a number of voluntary organizations.

In the meantime, the United Nations Economic Survey began in the Middle East and reported on this matter, among others. As a result of the recommendations of that mission, the present organization, called the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees was founded. This Agency took over in May, 1950. It is under the direction of a Canadian, General Kennedy, who is assisted by an Advisory Commission on which His Majesty's Government are represented by Sir Henry Knight.

The size of the refugee problem is such as to make it not only a very serious human problem but a grave political problem affecting the stability of the entire area. Approximately 850,000 refugees have at present received relief. That is a reduction of the figure which was once over one million — not a very large reduction, but one that should be noted. Of that 850,000, some 450,000 were in Jordan alone, 250,000 in Gaza, 120,000 in Lebanon and 80,000 in Syria. Up to the time when the present Agency took over in May of last year, international assistance took the form exclusively of direct relief. Although this was a prime necessity, it was by itself quite inadequate. Mere relief in the long run demoralises those who receive it if they have no other prospects than to continue to receive it.

Mr. Pickthorn: Like the welfare State?

BOTH SIDES FOR "RE-INTEGRATION"

Mr. Younger: I hope that the hon. Gentleman will not make those remarks because I am trying to be as helpful as I can.

Mere relief did not solve the problem and there was the prospect of it going on indefinitely. Therefore, the General Assembly authorized the present Agency to carry out works as well as relief, and it has managed to give a certain amount of useful employment to a number of these refugees, which at the same time has helped to increase the productive capacity of the area.

Under the most recent resolution passed in the General Assembly in November, 1950, the scope of the Agency's work was increased to cover projects for the permanent re-establishment of refugees in Arab countries and in Israel. The idea that they should be re-established in other countries was, of course, without prejudice to the right which they claim to repatriation and to compensation for loss of property. It is significant, however, that the resolution incorporating the idea of what has been called re-integration not only in Israel but other countries was praised by delegates of all the Arab countries and also of Israel. That is one of the more encouraging features of the present situation. That is relatively recent — November of last year.

Clearly, although its task is not political, the Agency is bound to be handicapped by the absence of an over-all political settlement between Israel and the Arab States. In the absence of such settlement little could be achieved either by repatriation or by resettlement in Arab countries. One country in the area which has from the first been prepared to accept these refugees for resettlement has been Jordan, which has borne the main burden of housing the refugees at the present time. It is an unfortunate fact that her facilities for successfully resettling these people are extremely limited. We are hoping, now that all the other Governments have accepted the principle of re-settlement, it may be possible to achieve better results.

May I pass now to the question of finance, which has been a very difficult one indeed for this Agency? It was estimated that the equivalent of $54m., would be required for the 1950-51 programme. It was hoped that that would include not merely relief, but also a considerable amount of relief works which would permanently settle some of these refugees. In fact, only $42m. of that amount was subscribed. I am sorry to say that there were many Governments which did not subscribe at all. The figures subscribed, largely in kind or in services, by the Middle Eastern Governments amounted to about $2m.

There was a further difficulty. It soon became apparent that even this considerable figure of $54m. which it was hoped would have been enough was calculated on the basis of 920,000, whereas it turned out that the Agency had to take over no fewer than 960,000 refugees when it began. I think we can say that the Agency has, in the face of these tremendous problems, succeeded in its first task of providing relief, as well as to some extent managing to provide works.

There has been a great deal of concern shown in this House and elsewhere for the health and general condition of the refugees. No one can pretend that they are wholly satisfactory, but I am informed that on the average it can be said that those in the care of the Agency have a standard of health which is as good as, and in some cases better than, that enjoyed by the inhabitants of the area, the standard, of course, not being a very high one. The real difficulty has been owing to the short-fall in funds, which has inevitably meant that the full works programme has suffered most — relief had to be carried on in any case for obvious reasons.

Some of these schemes which have been developed, such as road-making, have given temporary work to the refugees and have also had some effect on the resettlement problem. For instance, they have opened up certain areas on which it is possible for additional population to settle, which could not have stood any increase in population but for the roads. We have to admit that on that side of the work the Agency has inevitably not been so successful as on the other sides. It has, however, generally gained the confidence of most of the Arab Governments, which is an absolutely essential pre-condition for increasing the tempo of re-settlement — that can only occur with the good will of the Governments.

There have been suggestions made from time to time that the Agency has been extravagant in its administrative costs. The Government do not think that that is a very fair criticism of the Agency today. It has greatly reduced the international staff it inherited from its predecessors. The amount expended upon administrative costs is not at all unreasonable. I am told there are at the moment 116 foreign staff on the pay roll, which is almost exactly half the number of the foreign staff which was inherited a number of months ago.

The 1951-52 programme aimed at was $50m., but only $34m. has so far been promised. Unless we can get that amount increased, the funds available for large-scale re-settlement will once again prove to be quite inadequate. As to the physical capacity of the neighbouring countries to accept these settlements, there are undoubtedly possibilities, but I should like to say one word about the possibility in Israel.

Whatever one may think about the moral merits, the fact seems to be that there is no prospect of large-scale resettlement within Israel, and His Majesty's Government believe that it is no use forming with realism and in the interests of the refugees themselves that the majority of them, without prejudice to their right to return or to have compensation for their properties, should, in fact, make up their minds to settle amongst their brethren in Arab countries rather than in Israel and in the much more remote parts of the world, which have been suggested from time to time.

The Israeli Government have now offered and reaffirmed their willingness to pay fair compensation for abandoned land, and to pay a sum on account into the Reintegration Fund to help with resettlement. The machinery for that, which is a difficult matter to arrange and work out, is in the hands of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, and His Majesty's Government very much hope that the Israeli Government, in cooperating with the Commission in that matter, will decide to give the most generous compensation possible.

Finally, I want to say a word about our contribution in this matter, which has been considerable. From the very start, we have tried in every way in our power to promote an international solution of this problem. We were first in the field with the original fund, and our contribution to assist the relief work and the first relief organization was over £3m. I think indeed, it was £3.1m. We contributed £3m. to the 1950-51 programme of the Agency, and we have promised nearly £3m. again to the 1951-52 programme. We have also provided practical assistance and seconded experts from our Middle East Office.

By the political and diplomatic means at our disposal, we have done everything we can to encourage all Governments, including the Middle East Governments, to make their contribution. This is a thing to which we attach the greatest importance not only, as I said earlier, upon human grounds, but also because of the serious implications to the stability of the Middle East if we do not find a rapid and satisfactory solution.

Mr. Pickthorn (Carlton C.): I hope it will not be supposed that because of any facetiousness into which I may seem to have slipped, or am about to slip, that I do not feel very deeply the tragedy of this as well as the guilt upon us all. I do not say that nobody could feel it much more deeply than I can, but so far as my capacity for depth of feeling is concerned, I could not feel more deeply on this subject, and if I smile or snigger I hope equally to express regret. It may be I am like the man in the play, I am laughing to avoid weeping.

I agree with the hon. Gentleman's suggestion. I would not go back into the Palestine conflict and all that, but we should do all we can to increase conciliation. I feel bound to say, on that account, that the hon. Gentleman omitted something from the three reasons he gave at the end why His Majesty's Government had done their best to persuade and encourage other Governments. From the reasons he then adduced he omitted the most important reason. His reasons were the ordinary humane grounds! We should all feel the danger of this inflammable material lying about the

TERMS OF COMPENSATION

I regard this policy, in its direct and indirect effects, actual and potential, as no less important than any other single problem in the whole international field. I was therefore a little bit depressed that the hon. Gentleman should not have mentioned that consideration, if he was going to mention general considerations at all. I was also a little depressed that he should have omitted to remind us—to point up to the billiard marker in the corner of the room, so to speak — that we were the first in the field. If we had not been we should have deserved to be despised. Whatever view we may take about these things, there is only one thing to be said about imperialism in this connection. Where we have had power to protect people and we have decided that it shall come to an end, the duty is upon us that the ending shall not be more maleficent than any imperialism could have been.

I am a little sorry that the Treasury Bench should have found matter for self-congratulation there. I was a little sorry, but this I do not complain of because I am going to fall into the same error myself — I have spoken too long on general grounds but I have not had an opportunity to prepare — that we did not get more definition of the body to which this money is going. I am bound to say that I have no great confidence in my own ability to read this kind of note and that I do not find Note J on the first part of page 13 at all easy to follow. On some occasion we ought to have it really plainly set out. Time is so short now that I cannot go through it, and I should say that it is not possible for anybody to go through it plainly, and to be sure that he read it.

It ought to be possible to give the hon. Gentleman 10 minutes at the end extra, as this is a large sum of money, to say what this sum of money is doing which was not contemplated in the original Estimate. I take it that this is what this kind of Estimate is mainly for. It says "further provision now required" at the bottom of that note. I am not quite sure what "further provision" means. Is it provision on top of the £3,250,000 which has been the maximum commitment of His Majesty's Government to date, I think, or is it merely that within the present financial year further provision is required on top of what has already been spent, or not?

Then I think we ought to have sometime again — if not tonight certainly sometime—more explanation about how much of this money has gone and is going inside what might be called day to day administration, the kind of relief which the right hon. Gentleman himself said in the long run perhaps does more harm than good. How much is going into that and how much is becoming, so to speak, in effect, capital? How much of that money is going into other such improvement

WRETCHED CONDITIONS IN CAMPS

Mr. M. Philips Price (Gloucestershire, West, Labour): Like my right hon. Friend the Minister of State, I also hope that in our short discussion we shall not say anything to revive old bitternesses about this matter. At the same time I hope this discussion will make it clear to all of us how deep is our responsibility for the fate of these Arab refugees.

It happened that last autumn I was out in the Middle East, and under the old Roman walls of Damascus, close to the spot where St. Paul is said to have been let down by a basket, there is an Arab refugee camp. I went over it. There are many hundreds there and thousands elsewhere. There are 80,000 altogether in Syria who are living in the poorest possible conditions. I will not describe to the House what I saw—it would take too long and others wish to speak — but I can assure the House that the conditions were extremely bad.

There are 120,000 in Lebanon across the border, where conditions are more difficult, because Lebanon is a very crowded country. Incidentally, the majority of the population are Christian Arabs and they feel as bitterly about it as the Mahommedans. In Syria there is a prospect of the settlement of these people but unfortunately public opinion is bitterly against it. I spoke with Syrian politicans and statesmen and I could get nothing except, "These people were turned out of their homes; they have to go back, but you are responsible for having allowed it to take place." The feeling against Britain is bitter, but perhaps it is even more bitter against the Americans. I could not argue with them.

Something might be done if we could get the Israeli Government to agree to their responsibility to pay compensation. I know they have their troubles, but they do not show much sign of doing anything. If they took some practical steps, public opinion in the Arab countries might adopt a more realistic attitude to this refugee problem. The same thing is true in Iraq, which is much farther away, of course. It is a country where there are possibilities of settlement and it might be possible for it to take a considerable number of these refugees in time.

I believe the most hopeful place is the Jezira region of Syria, in the corner between Turkey, Iraq and Syria, near the middle waters of the Euphrates, where there is considerable cotton development taking place. I did not go there myself, but I saw a number of Englishmen and others who had been up there recently. If one could get over the public feeling in Syria, it might be possible to get these refugees settled out there. At present, public opinion is such that these poor wretches have to remain there living on day-to-day relief. I feel very strongly that that is not good enough.

In the Vote, £[illegible] of our money is to be expended. Like the hon. Member for Carlton (Mr. Pickthorn), I should like to know what proportion of that is to be devoted to capital purposes and what proportion to relief. I should like the bulk of it to go in capital expenditure for settling these people. I agree that, whatever may be the morality of the whole thing, there is no chance for them to get back into Israel again. They have to make homes elsewhere, and we must try to get over this very strong feeling in the Arab countries — it was much stronger than I realized until I

ON THE ROAD TO JERICHO. *They sit and wait, for action, money . . . and soup* Unations Photo

went there — to enable them to settle once more on the land.

There are these regions in the Middle East, particularly in the Jezira region, which has a moderate rainfall and is in the famous Green Belt, where cotton can be grown and where developments in the near future are quite possible. I hope, therefore, that the question will be approached, not only from the financial side, but with a view to seeing what can be done politically and diplomatically to persuade the Arabs that something will be done to help them to settle these people on the land, and that Israel may be made to shoulder their responsibilities as soon as possible.

Mr. Baker White (Canterbury, C.): I have only a very little to say, but I have been following this matter since the day on which I waited for one of those pleasant second adjournment debates which we used to have before 10 o'clock during the life of the last Parliament. I agreed at that time that the first contribution towards easing this problem had been made by His Majesty's Government. I said then, and I repeat now, that our record in this matter is probably better than anybody else's, but we all still bear a very heavy responsibility.

The hon. Member for Gloucestershire, West (Mr. Philips Price), made the point that I intended to make, that the countries of the Middle East, who really should have done most, have done precious little. The hon. Member has come up against—as I also have encountered in the Middle East—what I call a lack of social conscience, where people can live in luxury but with dreadful poverty next door to them and yet have consciences that do not prick.

I agree with the Minister of State that the bulk of these people cannot go back to Israel. The people of Israel are apt to forget what a small country theirs is, and I think I am right in saying that the Israeli Government are now having to control the immigration of Jews into that country. Not only is it a small country, but much of it is not at present fertile. I agree that the Israeli Government should try to make their contribution towards helping these people, the only future for whom, I feel, is on the land in the Arab States. The majority of them came off the land. They were born and brought up on the land, and not in other work, and they should go back to the land.

The question is, where should they go? Certain places have been suggested. There is that great area that lies around Homs and Hama, south of Aleppo, where somewhat indifferent crops of corn are now grown. The area is largely empty because the soil is largely wasted and worn down. I remember that during the war the British Army had a farm near Hama and increased enormously the fertility of the soil. Instead of the place crawling with goats, which destroy the fertility of the soil in the Middle East, it had good beef stock. I do not know what has happened to that farm — it may have reverted to its original state; but I believe that a lot could be learnt from that experiment and that many of these refugees could be settled is that area if we could get the good will of the Syrian Government. Then there is the area south of Homs, on the Damascus road, where, again, what was once fertile soil has been wasted and worn down. I believe it is to that area that we can look, provided there is good will, to settle a large number of these people.

What part are these people to play, if any, in the future defence scheme of the Middle East? Many of these Arabs come from families with whom the profession of arms is an honourable one. Is there any place for them in any democratic defence force which is being built up in the Middle East? I do not know, but I hope there may be. First, we must get them back on the land, as there is nothing more discouraging and demoralizing than having refugees living in camps with nothing to do.

U.N.O.'s ACHIEVEMENT NIL

Mr. Crossman (Coventry, East, Lab.): I wish to say a few words in this debate and first to answer the question of how much U.N.O. has done for settlement and relief. This Christmas I went to Jordan to make a special study of the problem. I felt when listening to my hon. Friend the Member for Gloucestershire, West (Mr. Philips Price) that it is much easier to speak quietly about the subject when one has actually seen it. I went to Jordan, which used to be a country of 300,000 Bedouins east of the Jordan and which was then doubled by 300,000 Palestinians and then more than doubled when nearly 500,000 refugees came in. Half the population are refugees today. When I asked a U.N.O. official how many refugees he had directly settled he had to admit that the number was zero. Not one Arab refugee family had been settled in Jordan since U.N.O. took over.

This is not merely a tragedy, it is a catastrophe for the democratic defence of the Middle East. For two years half a million Arab refugees have lived in camps in Jordan — I only speak of the country I have actually seen — maintained by U.N.O. in those camps living with soup kitchens and feeding on soup in terrible areas of destitution. I motored, as many hon. Members have done, from Jerusalem to Jericho and, as hon. Members will remember, on the left on the way to Jericho there is a great stretch of sandy desert. There I saw 30,000 Arab refugees who had been in tents for two years. I made inquiries and they told me — I do not know if it is true—that none of these U.N.O. officials of which my hon. Friend spoke so highly had found time ever to go to that camp. They had been left there with the soup kitchens, and 800,000 dollars a month is being spent in Jordan alone in maintaining refugees in destitution and complete demoralization. In addition to the 500,000, or 450,000 technical refugees, there are what I must call the settled refugees.

There are unfortunate villagers on the frontier who, owing to the frontier demarcation, are on one side of the Jordan while all their lands are in Israel. I stood in a village called Querguilya, which has a population that has trebled since the demarcation of the Frontier. There the people look 200 yards across barbed wire to see the Israeli picking oranges in their orange groves, but with no form of maintenance for themselves except a soup kitchen. But they are not refugees because they are living in their village. It is not the fault of Israel but the fault of the Jordanian officers who, when they cynically drew the line of demarcation in the Armistice negotiations said, "Give us the villages, which are on the map, and the Jews can have the lands."

That is the situation, and U.N.O. has done nothing whatsoever for the serious resettlement of these refugees. In my belief, as long as we rely on U.N.O. to do anything whatsoever for serious re-settlement we shall simply be deceiving ourselves, because U.N.O. is a political organisation. There is the Arab League, and all the politics of the Arab League. The Arab League needs the refugee problem in order to keep the division against Israel. The resettlement of the refugees would, of course, from the point of view of the Arab League, remove its major complaint. Secondly, a peace between Jordan and Israel would, from the point of view of the Arab League, be highly embarrassing in breaking the embargo on Israel which now exists. That seems to me the deadlock we have to face today.

I thought that my hon. Friend was quite unrealistic in saying that we have done our duty by contributing to U.N.O. Quite honestly, if the funds we have paid out already had been paid direct into Jordan to resettle the refugees in the area which is our main responsibility, it would have done infinitely more good. One thing that is fortunate for us is that the hatred of Britain has now been surpassed by the hatred of U.N.O. in the Arab mind, for U.N.O. divided Palestine and U.N.O. is leaving the Arab in the soup kitchens, and Britain is now still a possibility of hope. I beg the Government to give funds direct to the Jordan Government and to send British technicians and officers out there to do the job ourselves.

I am glad for what has been said by the hon. Member for Canterbury (Mr. Baker White) about the defence of the Middle East. The only reliable ally we possess in the whole Middle East is the tiny Kingdom of Jordan. We are spending £6 million a year on the Arab Legion as a force which could be allied with us in defence of the Arab world. No soldier of the Arab Legion could be permitted to leave Jordan at the present moment owing to the internal security problem created by the refugees. What is the good of spending £6 million on the Jordan Army and then permitting a social disintegration in Jordan, which is completely immobilised from the point of view of any useful purpose to ourselves. What is the good of saying we will wait for U.N.O. to do this?

Major Tufton Beamish (Lewes, C.): We want to hear the Minister of State.

Mr. Crossman: We have heard him.

Major Beamish: He is going to reply. Do give him time.

Mr. Crossman: I am very grateful to the hon. and gallant Gentleman for telling me.

What is the good of appealing to U.N.O. all the time when we are chiefly responsible for what happens in Palestine, and when what we do in Jordan and Israel determines whether we get the friendship of those two countries? We can never achieve friendship between Israel and Jordan unless we are prepared to create in Jordan economic and social conditions which enable them to remove the feeling of resentment over the refugees and so bring the two Governments together. I suggest that £10 million invested in helping the refugees in Jordan would be the beginning of peace between Jordan and Israel; would recover the British good name in the whole Arab world; would be understood in Israel as a real contribution by Britam to breaking down the division between Israel and the Arab world, and would be a basis of building our Middle Eastern defence. As long as we go on relying on U.N.O. and international organizations I believe that we shall be able to do nothing at all for the refugees, and nothing at all for defence.

CONDITIONS FOR COMMUNISM

Mr. R. A. Butler (Saffron Walden, C.): I shall exercise my ingenuity from these benches so as to allow the hon Gentleman a few minutes to reply. I will simply say to the hon. Member for Coventry, East (Mr. Crossman), that he has done a service in bringing this matter a little more to the front of our minds than was done by his hon. Friend. The statement of the Minister was quite accurate, and we acknowledge what the British Government have done in their contribution. In fact, they have made a real effort, but there was not sufficient in the speech of the Minister of State to indicate the really serious human considerations which ought to face the House this evening.

We are facing here a tragedy of the first magnitude, and although I disagree with the hon. Member for Coventry, East, in his reference to the Arab League and to the Political Committee of the Arab League, I think he did a service in giving us his personal impressions, and showing us the horrors that exist. After all, there are in Jordan at present, disregarding the Gaza strip to which my hon. Friend the Member for Carlton (Mr. Pickthorn) referred, some 102,000 refugees living in camps quite without any proper shelter, 29,000 of them living in ditches and holes. At the same time, we are told that there are some 300,000 of these refugees who, according to the description of the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent at Amman, are living:

> clustered into the towns and villages. Squatting in backyards and sheds or on the niches and crannies of caves and ancient ruins, their conditions are often much worse than those in the camps where some medical care and sanitation is provided.

Those in the Gaza strip are simply living on the sand dunes with practically no hope of future existence at all. That is the human problem we are facing.

The hon. Gentleman was less than fair to the Political Committee of the Arab League, because they made a decision on 2nd February last that, first of all, all Palestinian refugees should endeavour to be settled immediately in countries, without prejudice to their rights of repatriation and compensation. Secondly, they passed a resolution that there should be cooperation with the United Nations Refugee Organization. But the third point is the most important of all. It is that more funds than those already allotted under resettlement schemes should be provided. That was their decision.

My concluding appeal to the Minister is that this is a question of increased funds, of more money, of providing the money where it is really needed. This is a great human problem. The Government have made some sort of endeavour, but we are nowhere near its settlement and, if we do not settle it, Communism will come and plant itself in the Middle East.

Mr. Younger: I honestly cannot answer in the two minutes which are available all the questions which have been asked. I thought that I had been asked to give a factual statement to begin with, and if I did not put as much emotion into it as some people would have liked, I ask the House to accept my assurance that it is not because the Government do not feel as strongly as others about this matter. I cannot accept the view that it would be far better to deal with this on our own in Jordan. The resettlement facilities or possibilities in Jordan are far too limited. One need only look at the subscription lists to see what a tremendous loss there would be if we tried to do this on our own without inviting a very considerable subscription from all parts of the world, above all from the United States of America.

The hon. Member of Carlton (Mr. Pickthorn) and my hon. Friend the Member for Gloucestershire, West (Mr. Phillips Price), said that they would have hoped that a very high proportion would have been spent on resettlement rather than on relief. I am told that, in fact, 70 per cent. had to be spent on relief in the last year and only 17 per cent on works; but the truth, of course, is that it is no use spending a lot on capital works if all the refugees die in the meantime. If we have not got funds for this, we must give top priority to keeping them alive. I think it is no criticism of the United Nations Agency that that should have been done.

Obviously, I cannot attempt to answer all the other questions in the one minute I now have left. I am told that the rations, poor as they no doubt are, are reasonably balanced and are not altogether inadequate by comparison with the general standards in that part of the world. That, again, is no doubt partly a matter of the total funds which are available for these various purposes.

I was asked what had happened to what was called the "Clapp Programme." The Clapp Mission was the United Nations Economic Survey Mission to which I referred. That set out an 18 months programme which it was hoped would finish in the summer of this year. Because it has fallen so far behind, owing to shortage of funds, the United Nations Assembly continued it for a further year; and it is for a further year that the new fund is being asked for from all members of the U.N.

Major Legge-Bourke (Isle of Ely, C.): It might I ask the hon. Gentleman whether His Majesty's Government can give an assurance that they will do everything in their power to stop further Arab inhabitants of Palestine—or Israel as it now is—being driven out of their country, because very nearly 7,000 have gone in the last week?

Mr. Younger: We use all our influence to that end, of course.

Speeded Baghdad Airlift Spurs Settlement

By Devora Kamenka

FROM IRAQI KURDISTAN TO LYDDA

THE ground personnel in their blue uniforms raced forward to meet the incoming plane. Silver wings dipped in the blue sky, wheels struck the ground, the plane slowed down to a grinding stop. The door opened, a landing stage was wheeled into place.

And Rahamim David, 54, of Baghdad, walked slowly down, followed by the other new immigrants from Iraq.

Officials from the Jewish Agency, the Government Immigration Department, and the Anglo-Palestine Bank rapidly set up tables and examined passports, registration lists and banknotes. And in the long queues stood the bewildered new immigrants: young men from Baghdad in bright American ties and sports coats, old women from Iraqi Kurdistan with the chequered "battah" cloth wrapped round their heads, teen-age girls in smartly cut European frocks, and young mothers in long Arabic ankle-length dresses. They spoke excitedly in Arabic, Syriac, and occasional French and English. Their luggage piled up beside them: sacks, green Arabic-style suitcases with white fancy scroll work, and ancient carpet bags. In a corner, a young mother sat on a suitcase and composedly fed her baby.

Compared with other groups, Rahamim David's family of seven souls is neither large nor small. "There," in Baghdad, he owned a prosperous shop at a nearby British R.A.F camp, supplying the troops with clothing. He was able to give his children a good education.

Denounced

Rahamim left before the new laws had come into operation, but the fear had been there. "We had nothing else to expect. For the last years, they have attacked us. The newspapers accused Jews of giving poisoned sweets to Arab children, and once they arrested a Jew for allegedly placing a tube with cholera germs into a well. We could not stay. It was in gaol three times myself, and each time it cost me more than £100 in bribes to be released.

"Take my brother. He had a good business. His Arab competitor got jealous, and denounced him to the Police as a 'Jewish spy.' It cost us £200 to get him out of prison."

Rahamim's wife, 37-year-old Shevikah, broke in: "Yes, but it would have been different if they had got Yanit." She turned to me: "Yanit is our oldest daughter, just 17. She was a member of the illegal Zionist youth organization in Baghdad, on the Committee. One day the police came to arrest her, but we had been warned and had smuggled her to relatives in Basra. They came again a few times, but we kept her away till it had blown over."

I looked at Yanit with interest. She smiled. "They called me Ziviah in the movement. Do you think that's a nice name, Ziviah?"

Shortly after noon the trucks arrived to take our new group of immigrants — 117 from the one plane — to the reception camp at Shaar Aliyah, a few minutes from Haifa. On the way we talked to Yanit, while David and Sami, the two younger boys, listened to their sister's broken Hebrew with wide open eyes.

"I want to join the Army," she said. "Do you think it is good for me to join the Army?" Her father said anxiously: "Don't you think it will be better if she stays with her family, works and tries to help us?" The mother looked on uncertainly, her eyes reflecting the huge question mark that hangs over their new lives.

At 3 p.m. we swung off the coast road into the crowded squares of huts, cement houses and tents that make up Shaar Aliyah. For Rahamim there would be more queues for registration, food, blankets, utensils etc. Meanwhile we talked to the exhausted director of the camp.

Worst Day

"This is one of the worst days we ever had," he told us. "This morning we had arranged accommodation for the 400 Iraqis who arrived today, and another 150 who are to arrive at midnight. At 10 o'clock, completely unexpectedly, the "Galilah" arrived with 500 immigrants from Tripolitania, two days early. Our camp is supposed to hold 5,000 people — at the moment we have 6,500, and another 650 will have arrived by the time the day is over. As soon as we have caught our breath, there'll be another 400 from Rumania tomorrow and probably another 600 Iraqis."

Still, the work goes on quickly. The newcomers stay in Shaar Aliyah for a week while they are medically examined and sorted out: families with healthy males between 17 and 40 are sent to ma'abarot in Galilee, the Negev and other parts of the country. A few weeks ago, for the first time, a group of 100 immigrants from Rumania went straight from the ship to a new ma'abara, settled in their own houses with money and food five hours after their arrival in Israel. Some go to relatives, some of the youth to kibbutzim or villages, but many others remain in camp-waiting.

Rahamim, we knew, would be one of these. An elderly man without a trade, his only assets were the money and possessions he was forced to abandon when he applied to leave Iraq. Rahamim was too old, and his eldest boy David 14, too young. With no relatives, and no fully able-bodied breadwinner, Rahamim and his family will stay in camp, waiting for a small loan to open a shop. Perhaps they will get light work in one of the small industries the Jewish Agency is opening in the immigrants' camps. Ultimately he will build a new life, as thousands have already done — but for him it will be hard.

We left him late at night, his family of seven spreading out over the four beds in an old garage hastily pressed into service for the night's emergency — apprehensive of the future. But he had left his worst fears behind.

Odds and Ends with a Difference

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

WHAT shall I make today? I know, my head aches too. It's not that there aren't good ingredients, but there always seems to be a bottleneck for the recipe you want—not sugar enough or oil enough or an egg to spare, or perhaps just a spoon of gelatine or a sprinkling of raisins, or a slice of sausage to give zest to a thick soup. Well, the cheese is a lifesaver, the butter is wonderful, and there are vegetables. So let's see what we can concoct from odds and ends...

Creme Vichyssoise

A swank name for a cold leek-and-potato soup which requires both chicken broth and sour cream, our Israel version substitutes vegetable stock and labenlyn — but very nice notwithstanding the austerity.

3 large leeks, 3 tbsps. butter, 2 or 3 cups vegetable stock, 4 mealy potatoes, salt and pepper, ½ tsp. grated nutmeg, ½ cups lebeniya. Finely chopped onion tops.

Cut the green tops from the leeks and cut the white parts into 1-inch lengths. Lightly fry the white parts (be careful not to brown them) in butter. When they are wilted, add 1 cup of vegetable stock and simmer gently. While you are doing this, have the potatoes boiling on the stove. When the potatoes are tender and the leeks cooked, combine them, and add another cup of vegetable stock and simmer together for 10 minutes. Crush the potatoes with a fork so that they become saturated with the leek flavour. Salt and pepper to taste, and add the nutmeg. Force the vegetables through a fine sieve with the broth. Add more vegetable stock. When cool, place in refrigerator and chill. Before serving add the lebeniya well with the purée. Serve cold with chopped onion greens on top. Some people like a dash of curry added to this when the dish is still hot.

Here's a good French fish dish. Instead of cream you can use the top of the milk (save it for a couple of days) or else a double-rich solution of powdered milk. This is fillet at its glamorous best:

Fillets Florentine

1 kilo spinach, salt, 4 tbsps. butter, ½ cup water, ½ cup white wine, 3 peppercorns, 1 small onion stuck with one clove, sprig of parsley, 1 kilo fish fillet, 2 tbsps. flour, ¼ cup top milk, few grains nutmeg, few drops lemon juice, grated yellow cheese.

Cook the spinach, drain and chop very fine. Season to taste with salt and add 2 tbsps. butter. Arrange the spinach on a well-buttered oval baking dish and keep warm. Combine water with white wine, peppercorns, onion and parsley. Bring to a boil and allow to cook for 5 minutes. Add fish fillets and simmer 5 minutes or until just cooked through. Remove to a hot plate, let the liquor simmer 2 or 3 minutes longer and strain. Melt 2 tbsps. butter in a saucepan and blend it well with flour. Stirring constantly, gradually add the strained broth from the fish; continue stirring until it thickens. Add top milk, seasoning, and then nutmeg and lemon juice. Place cooked fillets on a bed of spinach, cover with the sauce, and sprinkle liberally with the grated cheese. Place in a very hot oven for 5 minutes or until the cheese is delicately browned.

Red Cabbage with Caraway

Remove outside leaves from, and cut into wedges, a one-kilo red cabbage. Cook in a little boiling salted water to which you have added 1 tbsp. vinegar (to retain the colour) and 2 tsps. caraway seeds. Cover the kettle and cook 8 to 12 minutes or until just tender. Serve with plenty of melted butter, and very hot.

High Oranges

Sliced oranges served with the addition of a little curacao make a delightful dessert.

Try this salad, for it is really something new.

Orange Salad

Slice oranges thickly. Chop young onions and sprinkle over top. Dot with ripe black olives. Cover with French dressing (made of oil, lemon juice, garlic, salt, pepper and mustard all shaken together). Serve on lettuce.

ON THE AIR

TEL AVIV: 43.9, 33.3 & 522 M.; JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.); 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 7.10 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. **6.35** Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Music from the Movies (R). 10.45 Music (R). **11.00** Ballet Music (R). 11.43 Vocal Recital: Josepha Schocken & Lotte Laufer (R). 12.00 N. Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Brenk for Music (R). 12.50 Agricultural News. **1.00 Soldiers' Programme.** 1.45 Light Music (R). 3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. **4.00** Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Classical Request Programme. 5.15 "The Political Scene." **6.30** Children's Hour. **7.00** Light Music (R). 7.45 Immigrants Programme. **8.00 Soldiers' Programme.** 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Commentaries. 8.45 Shabbat Reading. **9.00** Friday Night Concert: "Lieutenant Kije (Prokofieff), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Serge Koussevitzky; Concertino da Camera for Saxophone & Orchestra (Ibert), A Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Philippe Gaubert, Soloist: Marcel Mule; Concerto for Orchestra (Bartok), Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Conductor: Edward van Beinum. **10.10** Israel Melodies (R). 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.45 Light Music (R). **9.00** Morning Concert: Concerto for Orchestra (Handel); Divertimento in D major (Mozart); String Serenade (Dvorak); Petite Suite (Rousse); **10.00** Musical Quiz. **10.30** Literary Corner. **11.00** Concert Hall: With the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in U.S.A. (R). **12.00 N. Soldiers' Programme** (R). **12.30** Request Programme. **1.00** Light Music (R). 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: String Quartets No. 5 & 6 (Bartok); Piano Pieces (Schonberg). **5.00** "Lucia di Lammermoor" Opera by Donizetti, Act. II (R). 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture." **6.30** Shabbat Songs (R). 6.45 Talk. **7.00** Guests in the Studio. 7.45 "Hamavdil." **7.48** Talk by L. Jacobson. **8.00 Soldiers' Programme.** 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Guest Talk. **9.00** "Melave Malka." **9.30** Dance Music (R). **10.30** Dance Music (R). **11.15** Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3 M.): 7.00 p.m. **Yiddish**; 7.30 p.m. **Ladino**; 7.40 p.m. **French.**

Kol Zion Lagola (35.3 M.): 12.00 "Oneg Shabbat." 12.30 "Zionist Review" by I. Schen. **Tomorrow:** 12.00 Melave Malka. 12.15 Spotlight. 12.30 "I Remember... M. Dizengoff" by I. Rokach.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.22 and 24.92 M.): 6.30 News. 6.40 News Talk. 6.45 "British Album." **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 Jewish Affairs. 6.45 Curtain Up.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (230, 224 and 44.8 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.33 Opera. 7.35 Bible Reading. 7.50 Haganah Stories. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.20 Bible Reading. 9.00 "The Camp Dances." 10.00 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.33 Melodies. 6.45 Town Major's Report. 7.00 Z.H.L. Band. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Chopin. 8.00 Quiz. 8.45 Legends. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

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THE RISE OF AFGHANISTAN

By Andrew Boyd

AFGHANISTAN. By Sir Kerr Fraser-Tytler. Oxford University Press. pp.250. 21/-.

This book is very welcome, for up-to-date material on Afghanistan is almost non-existent in English. Books on the subject issued from British presses during the heyday of British rule in India, but between the two world wars the West largely lost its interest in Asia, and a fair assessment of Afghanistan's history and place in the outside world has been badly needed. The author is well qualified to provide it, for he spent all his working life first in India and latterly as British Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Between Britain and Russia

The story which he has to tell turns out to be unexpectedly fascinating, although strictly speaking it is as much concerned with British and Russian policy in Afghanistan as with Afghanistan itself. Sir Kerr devotes only a short introductory section to the country's history before the 18th century, which is more logical than it might appear at first sight, for it was not until as late as 1747, that Afghanistan came into the possession of rulers chosen from its indigenous inhabitants. There followed in the opening years of the 19th century the rise of two great European empires in Asia to replace the last empires of Asiatic origin. Throughout the next hundred years the British and the Russians strode across Asia from bases thousands of miles apart, each of them, in the author's opinion, "driven forward by the necessity which impels civilization ever to press onwards in its search for a security which would stabilize its frontiers and safeguard its commerce."

On the line of the Hindu Kush, that great range of mountains which dominates Afghanistan, running from north-west to south-east throughout the country, the two empires finally founded a stability which has lasted largely undisturbed for 60 years. But not so easily as this bald statement of events might suggest. In 1837, a British attempt to conquer Afghanistan led to the complete destruction of a large British force and dealt a blow to Afghan confidence in Britain from which she has never quite recovered. Again in 1878, on the advice of a Viceroy wedded to the "forward policy," a British army invaded the country on the flimsiest of pretexts which were little more than an outward expression of the instinctive anti-Russian panics which periodically infected British imperial policies in Asia.

Threats to Peace

These waves of Russophobia and their effect on Asian history have never been fully explored, and one suspects their importance was much greater in helping to shape British policy than is generally realised. The dispute which has arisen between India and Pakistan since they have gained their independence is another manifestation of this same problem, though in a new guise. Since the trouble over Kashmir became acute, Afghanistan, with the tacit backing of India, has been trying to incite the tribes in Pakistan's north-west frontier province (who are Pathans, like many Afghans) to set up an independent state. Such a situation has explosive possibilities for Russian intervention, whether direct or indirect. Sir Kerr Fraser-Tytler makes clear just how dangerous the continuation of this unresolved quarrel is to the peace of Asia.

PART OF AN ILLUMINATED ESTHER SCROLL FROM CHINA (about 1850)
From the collection of Dr. Cecil Roth, Oxford

Spinoza Rarity in Haifa

A rare copy of the first edition (1670) of Spinoza's famous "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus" with a dedication and marginal notes in the philosopher's own handwriting has just been received by the *Spinozaeum* on Mount Carmel. It is a gift from Professor Dr. Hans Iwand of the University of Goettingen in Germany.

This gift has a dramatic history, the particulars of which were told to *The Post* by Mr. G.H. Shlikmoni, of the Haifa *Spinozaeum*. During the last world war, when the town of Koenigsberg (Eastern Prussia) was ransacked, a doctor noticed in one of the streets, among other cast-away things, an old book. He picked it up, and a Russian officer who had observed the scene, allowed him to carry it away. Subsequently, the daughter of the doctor took the book with her when she escaped from the Eastern zone. A Russian soldier who searched her at the frontier found the carefully hidden volume, but after a brief glance he returned it with a disdainfully murmured "Biblia." Thus the book, Spinoza's classic "Tractatus," came to Goettingen.

The lady who rescued the precious book, died recently. She was of Jewish descent and the wife of Professor Iwand who made his generous gift to the *Spinozaeum* as an homage to the memory of her who, as he writes, "has saved my clean conscience"—meaning that she had saved him from becoming a Nazi collaborator.

(The title page with Spinoza's dedication will be reproduced in these columns next Friday).

THE MOST BORING CLASSICS

The following is condensed from an article entitled "A New Five-Foot Shelf" which appeared recently in the New York "Nation."

By Joseph Wood Krutch

Last winter the Columbia University Press's sprightly house organ, *The Pleasure of Publishing*, undertook to select on the basis of a questionnaire sent out only to the literary and the learned the "Ten Most Boring Classics." As might be expected, the response was enthusiastic, and as might also be expected, the final list included those old standbys among popular-unpopular works, "The Faerie Queene" and "Pilgrim's Progress." More surprisingly it included also Boswell's "Johnson," as well as several other books which make one wonder whether or not there is any such thing as a book lively enough to overcome the dullness of some readers. The Bible and Shakespeare did not appear among the first ten, but in view of what did, one suspects that a mere failure of nerve was the cause.

Ten or fifteen years ago the "Nation" was guilty of a somewhat similar stunt when it invited subscribers to confess which of the works that everybody has read were still closed books to them. Most of our correspondents seemed to be boasting rather than confessing, and we lost a lot of respect for our readers. Evidently the world is full of people just waiting for an opportunity to display their ignorance or their bad taste, and the Columbia Press seems to be as astonished as we were by the enthusiasm with which their inquiry was answered.

Book reviewers are popularly supposed not to read the books they write about. In fact, Sydney Smith boasted that he never did, because he had found that, "it prejudices one so." But apparently prideful non-reading is not confined to professionals. A five-foot shelf of "Great Classics You Won't Want to Read" might sell even better than Dr. Eliot's selection, since its presence in the living-room would not, like a set of the Harvard Classics, constitute a standing reproach to the non-reading owner. He could purchase it in the full, comfortable conviction that he would never feel guilty about not opening the pages. Probably hundreds of people are lying on psychoanalytical couches at this very moment trying to get rid of the inferiority complexes generated by their uneasy realization that they let Dr. Eliot down.

Besides being guaranteed not to foster a sense of guilt, our new shelf might even, by its appeal to pure perversity, get the classics read. Most of the books on Columbia's Most Boring list probably got there because those by whom they were selected did not get around to trying them out until they had been told too often how interesting they were.

Reading the "Kapital"

To pick up a copy of "Das Kapital" from the open shelves of the Forty-second Street branch of the New York Public Library is an instructive experience. The first 25 pages are so soiled and so ragged as to be nearly illegible. The next 25 have obviously been fingered a good many times; the next 50 grow progressively cleaner; after page 100 the book is very nearly virgin — if that phrase is permissible. But an important book is not the same thing as a book great in the sense in which most of Columbia's Ten Most Boring are great. For a reason I should prefer not to go into, I do not think that the failure ever to have read "Das Kapital" *through* ought to be held against anyone. To find "Moby Dick" dull—and enough people did not put it on the list—calls for a quite different comment, with which Columbia happens in this case also to provide me.

The late Professor Raymond Weaver laid the first stone of his fabulous reputation among the students of Columbia College on the occasion of the first quiz which he gave to his very first class just after the First World War, when sophomores were more than usually sophomoric. When the first question went up on the blackboard it was, "Which of the books read so far has interested you least?" and a whistle of joy went up from a group which had been trying to make things hard for a new instructor. After a dramatic pause Weaver wrote the second and last question. It was: "To what defect in yourself do you attribute this lack of interest?"

IN SEARCH OF TRUTH

A YEAR OF GRACE. An Anthology of Passages Selected and Published by Victor Gollancz. London. pp. 576. 10/6.

This is a strange book. It consists of extracts — some of them many pages long — from devotional literature of all periods, translated from many languages. The sources are extraordinarily diverse — Hassidic literature jostles Rabindranath Tagore; Albert Schweitzer is interspersed with passages from the Apostles and English seventeenth century divines.

All these passages have then been arranged in sections purporting to deal with a single idea—"God's Mercy and Love" or "Man's Dignity and Responsibility," for example. Some of the passages, however, seem to have very little religious or philosophic content or any real connection with the section in which they are placed.

In his Foreword, Victor Gollancz explains that his anthology is meant to express a mood and is intended for use as a bedside book. The author confesses that he passed through a whole year of despair, after having taken great pleasure in life. Apparently he then found much consolation in devotional literature and now puts before the public some of his favourite passages (including Peretz's charming story of *Bontzye Shweig.*)

Gollancz is a man tortured by a conscience. "Appalled by the evil in myself and others," as he says, he has thrown himself at one time or another into socialism (the Left Book Club, for example), Zionism, and even the rehabilitation of Germany itself. In all this he has shown a disregard for the ordinary dictates of prudence which can only be explained by accepting him as a man at war with himself. As this state of mind is not uncommon in our present tortured civilization, perhaps his anthology may prove to be a solace to others.

EDWIN SAMUEL

Violence in India

THE SCARLET SWORD. By H.E. Bates. Michael Joseph. London. pp.248. 9/6.

Very often one reads a new novel that only comes to life when a murder, rape or memory of battle is introduced. This is not so with Mr. Bates' new novel. It is vivid and alive from the beginning, but its life draws largely on anxiety — first anticipation of attack on a Christian convent harbouring Hindu women, then the attack by Pathan troops; carnage and rape; burials, operations, terror, panic, air-raids, madness.

There is no getting away from it that readers like this sort of thing and Mr. Bates, who used to write mildly of mild relationships, has found a brilliant formula for giving it to them. This is his third novel of violence in a tropical setting. Perhaps we're due for a change.

O. M.

Life and Letters

Jewish Students in England

The Inter-University Jewish Students Federation of Great Britain and Ireland showed a total of 2,962 Jewish students, according to a survey conducted last year. London University has 1,100 Jewish students out of a total student body of 16,955 (6.5%); Leeds had a slightly higher percentage (6.7%); percentages of Jewish students in other universities varied from 0.5% in Aberdeen to 4.4% in Manchester. Oxford and Cambridge accounted for 3.2% and 2.5% respectively. The ratio of Jews to the general population of the United Kingdom is approximately 0.8%.

Publishing in Hungary

In 1950, more than 30 million books were sold in Hungary, nearly ten times as many as in 1938, says an official report. Stalin's works alone have been published in three million copies, apart from other Soviet writers and the standard works of Marxism. Western authors include Eluard, Aragon, Howard Fast, Agnes Smedley, Carlo Levi, and Heinrich Mann. The works of Shakespeare, Goethe, Molière, Balzac, and Keller, were also printed in tens of thousands of copies.

Musical Bibliophile

The current number of "The Music Review" is offered as a tribute to Mr. Paul Hirsch, formerly of Frankfurt, the well-known musical bibliophile who transferred his famous library to London.

A DOOMED SOCIETY

THROUGH THE VALLEY. By Robert Henriques. Collins. London. pp.896. 12/6.

Few modern novels start so well and promise so much as this new long novel does. It is a pity that it does not continue with the same force, but these days we must be thankful for what we get.

'Through the Valley' gives a picture of English society beginning in the post-war period of the '20s and ending in the post war period of the late '40s. These twenty years give us the decline and fall of an English country family which in the '20s still has the accoutrements of wealth and tradition although the first failure is beginning to show. These people, as a whole, are not very pleasing.

They may have a greater sense of responsibility towards the land than have the cheap-jack *nouveau riche* who take their place, but at the same time one sees the failure of the sense of responsibility that carries with it privilege. Their chief occupation and entertainment is the killing of birds and beasts. They have ceased to be the repository of the nation's culture but they are still financed as being that repository. They are in the process of being found out; they cannot hold their position or defend themselves; they are doomed.

This position is made clear in the first section of the book but, once made clear, the carrying out is rather commonplace and obvious. This is, however, an outstanding book.

Tragic Love

STAMP ME MORTAL. By John Lodwick. Heinemann. London. pp.254. 9/6.

Mr. John Lodwick has delicacy, wit and a consciousness of the literary proprieties. His story, although it sags a little in the middle as so many stories do, begins at the beginning and ends at the end. Only occasionally do we get that tiresome modern convention — the flashback — and then it is done so extremely well that one would like more of it.

The hero, Hugh Allister, is in France recovering from the death of his wife, he meets a girl who has suffered appallingly at the hands of some German soldiers. The two of them, shock patients as they are, are attracted strongly — they are people of the same dimension of suffering. But Hugh is always conscious of the fact his wife has died recently — the scene of her death in the rail-crash is the flashback and one of the best things in the book — so, inevitably, things go wrong and the relationship is destroyed.

The incident is told with sensibility and sense. I want to read all Mr. Lodwick's earlier novels.

OLIVIA MANNING

Publications Received

Ben Gurion, D., Mission and Dedication. Israel Information Services.

Patch, B., 30 Years with G.B.S. Gollancz. London.

Shanshard, P., Freedom and Catholic Power. Secker & Warburg. London.

Cooper, D.L., The God of Israel. Biblical Research Society. Los Angeles.

Weltner-Strob, M., Haushalt zu Dritt. Drei Fichten. Munchen.

Meravia, A., Conjugal Love. Secker & Warburg. London.

Arberry A.J., Sufism. Allen & Unwin. London.

HEBREW BOOKS

Elitzur, A., Lemad Likle'a. "Ma'arakhot." Defence Army of Israel.

Levin, Y.A., (Ed.), Haverenu She-Naflu. Palestine Electric Corporation, Workers Committee. Haifa.

Sivan, B., 300 Mis'hakim. Mass. Jerusalem.

Encyclopaedia Eretz-Israel. Mass. Jerusalem.

Ben-Dor, Y., Revadim. Tversky. Tel Aviv.

Davis, M., Yahadut America Be-Hitpat'huta. Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York.

SECRETARY'S MEMOIRS

39 YEARS WITH G.B.S. By Blanche Patch. Gollancz. London. pp.256. 12/6.

Familiarity may not always breed contempt, but it has kept Miss Patch from being overawed by her employer, G.B. Shaw. G.B.S. was already a legend, when, at 64, he confessed to her "that your (secretarial) engagement might not be as long as with a younger principal."

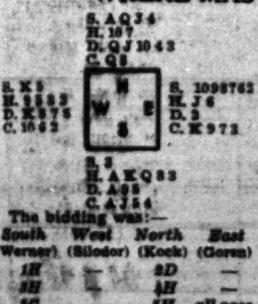
Miss Patch's recollections are a confusing jumble, but from her pages, there emerges an excellent picture of Shaw's home life and his dependence on the motherly attentions of his wife Charlotte. "Bernard" was Charlotte's child. As for babies, all she had to say was, "Disgusting little things!" Shaw's own opinion is not recorded except for: "My books are my children...."

The book's unimaginative approach is rather to be expected of the efficient Patch. She recalls that she later expressed her surprise to Shaw that she who had no degree had been chosen for the job. Said Shaw: "You would have been absolutely useless to me if you had been a University woman." *M.I.*

BRIDGE

WHERE MASTERS FAILED

By JERUSALEMITE



The bidding was:—

South (Werner)	West (Silodor)	North (Kock)	East (Goren)
1H	—	2D	—
3H	—	4H	—
5C	—	5H	all pass

Silodor led the deuce of clubs, Goren covered dummy's queen and Werner took with the ace.

Declarer's best chance seems to consist of playing three rounds of trumps and then to establish dummy's diamonds, before the defence has had a chance to remove the ace of spades. If trumps split, the hand is a lay-down for twelve tricks; if they do not, then there should still be an excellent play for fulfilment.

But Werner preferred to ruff out his clubs. He first made his knave, then ruffed a club in dummy and on the way back tried the diamond finesse. Silodor took the king and returned the suit; Goren ruffed and played back the last club. This time Silodor discarded a spade, and dummy ruffed.

How should declarer now re-enter his hand? He first cashed the ace of spades, dropping West's king, and tried to ruff himself in with the eight-spot; but Silodor was there to over-ruff with the nine and a third diamond gave Goren another ruff.

At this point declarer still had ace, king, queen and four of trumps, and Silodor sat behind him with the lowly five, three and two. Goren tried another spade, and Silodor was bound to make another trump, thereby setting declarer by three tricks.

(Continued from last Friday)

CHESS

GAME No. 273

In connection with the Tchigorin memorial tournament, the following miniature is of interest. It was played at St. Petersburg in 1876 by Schlesser (White) and Tchigorin.

Greco Counter Gambit

1.Pe4 Pe5, 2.Kif3 Pf6, 3.PxP Kte4, 4.Bb5 Bc5, 5.BxKt d7xB, 6.KtxP BxP, 7.Qh5ch Pg6, 8.Ktxg6 PxKt, 9.QxR Qe7ch, 10.Kd1 Bxf2, 11.QxKtch. Kd7, 12.Qc4 Re8. White resigns.

GAME No. 274

The style of the present generation appears in the following correspondence game played in the U.S. last year between T. Swihart (White) and I. Hall.

Grunfeld Defence

1.d4 Kif6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 d5 4.Bf4 Bg7 5.e3 Castles. 6.PxP KtxP, 7.KtxKt QxKt 8.BxP Kte4 9.Kif3 Bf5 10.Pe3 Ra8-c8 11.Re2 Bc2 12.Qd3 Kta5 13.e4 QxPch 14.Qe3 Kxb4 15.Ra2 QxQch. 16.PxQ Bb1. White resigns.

PROBLEM TOURNEY AWARD

The Jerusalem Post & "Al Hamishmar" Informal Tourney 1950/II.

In both sections, Post problemists won first and second prize. The following is the judges' award.

Section I: Twomovers

24 problems were put before the judge, 15 from "Al Hamishmar" and 10 from The Jerusalem Post. Among those which might have been considered for a reward, two were anticipated, viz. A.H. 241 by Mussafia (H. Hultberg. Schackvärlden XI. 1907: Kf3, Bc6, b8, Sf5, f8, Pd4, g4, g7 — Kf8, Qg8, Pf4, g5. 1.Pd5!) and J.P. 509 by Hornag (H.F.L. Meyer. Leeds Mercury 1936): Kel, Tc1, h1, Be2, f4 — Kg2, Pd3, g4. 1.Bd3!). — Mr. J.P. Toft, Copenhagen, has kindly assisted in the control of the originality of the problems.

Several good problems were sent to the tourney, but few composers have succeeded in combining brave ideas with perfect form. The judge has preferred not to push forward problems with considerable constructive defects; thus, some smaller problems with a certain impress of artistry have been put up in the list of prize-winners.

1st Prize. J. Hannelius (J.P. 518). A most attractive change from complete block into Flock theme.

2nd Prize. A. Ellerman (J.P. 508). The interferences and line openings of the set play and the solutions form a real fireworks.

3rd Prize. M. Wrobel (A.H. 502). Promotion to Q and Kt on two squares. The construction is powerful.

1st Honourable Mention. J. Sellberger & J. Ehlen (J.P. 514). An extremely modern problem, charmfully free from respect for the conventional composition laws.

2nd Honourable Mention. H.I. Musante (J.P. 509). Black self-pinning change. Clever, though somewhat mechanic.

3rd Honorable Mention. H. Hermanson (J.P. 538). If ever a miniature should be rewarded, this one should!

4th Honorable Mention. J.B. Santiago (A.H. 340). Interesting play by the two black knights.

Commendations: A. Ellerman (A.H. 347), L. Larsen (A.H. 350), F.W. Nanning (J.P. 522), and C. Vaughan (J.P. 502). All these problems are of a certain interest, although there are some defects in point of construction. Nice smaller problems (merediths) are those by D. Hjelle (A.H. 350) and I. Gross (A.H. 354).

Helmer Terahied
Västerhaninge, March 1, 1951.

Section II: Threemovers

1st Prize: F. Metzenauer (J.P. 520). A very clever problem showing dual stopping after the blocking moves 1.-K (f2)-d3. A weakness is the (short) threat 2.Bf5 and the (long) threat 2.Sg4 at random. But the technical difficulties seem to be very great, so the flaw must be accepted.

2nd Prize. F. Metzenauer (J.P. 504). A logically constructed problem with three selfblockings (on d4, f3 and f4), allowing Wh. interferences (2.Sd7, Sg4 and Se4+). A surprising idea for a threemover.

3rd Prize. J.J.P.A. Sellberger and J.J.Ehlen (A.H. 349). A classical form of the fourfold Valve idea, but the interesting point here is the B1. move 1.-Qd4, never done, but always being there and so to say indirectly directing the Wh. play.

1st Honourable Mention. J. Goldschmidt (A.H. 361). Not perfectly constructed but the Black correction play combined with Wh. half-pin is good.

2nd Honourable Mention. J.J.P.A. Sellberger and J.J. Ehlen. (A.H. 362). In the two main variations the Black B2. after pinning, unpins the Wh. R1 and interferes with the B1. Bishop and Queen. An attractive idea in a somewhat schematic form.

Commended. J. Goldschmidt (J.P. 524). A threefold dual-stopping setting is always stimulating, but the matrix in this problem is not very original, and partial anticipation is at least probable.

Bohuslav Kozdrowy
Stockholm, February 11, 1951.

A cordial appreciation is herewith extended to the judges for their excellent work. The award will remain open in respect of claims (cooks, in addition, illegality of position, anticipation, etc.) for a period of three months from the date of its publication.

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With the assistance of:
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of active members of all local branches on Sunday, March 25, 1951, at 5.30 p.m. at 15 Rehov Ramham, Tel Aviv.

The Progressive Party
Elections and the Zionist Congress
The date of the elections for the 22rd Zionist Congress — many times put off — has at long last been fixed for April 30, 1951. The elections have long been forgotten in all other countries of the world and Congress delegations have everywhere been definitely established, but here various parties in the State of Israel again come forward suggesting further postponement.
The elections to the Zionist Congress — quite independently of other elections — are an event of eminent political consequence within world Zionism.
THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY—desiring to strengthen the Zionist Movement and striving to uphold its prestige day by day —
protests vigorously against all attempts to put off the elections once again, attempts which are motivated by nothing but party politics.
The Jewish people must stand united by the Zionist Movement and strengthen its position in Israel and the whole world to such a degree as is necessary for the performance of its great tasks.
The appointed election date must be kept, the Congress must be convened at the earliest possible date.
Only in this manner can the legal status of the Zionist Movement be guaranteed!